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DECEMBER MEETING, 1903.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.; the President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved; and the usual monthly reports were presented.

Attention was called to the nomination for Honorary Membership to be acted on at the January meeting, and an informal discussion took place in which the PRESIDENT and Messrs. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, EDWARD H. HALL, FRANKLIN B. SANBORN, WILLIAM R. THAYER, EPHRAIM EMERTON, ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, HENRY W. HAYNES, and WILLIAM W. GOODWIN participated.

The PRESIDENT made some remarks on the decaying condition of the old frigate "Constitution," and it was voted to authorize the Council to petition Congress to take such action as may be necessary to prevent her entire destruction.

He briefly announced the death of the Hon. Henry S. Nourse since the last meeting, and said:—

At the last meeting of the Society it became incumbent upon me to announce the striking of four names from our rolls of membership,—one from the Resident, one from the Corresponding, and two from the Honorary list.

Since the last meeting,—and following it by only two days,—on November 14, Henry Stedman Nourse, one of our Resident Members, died at his home in South Lancaster. So sudden and wholly unexpected was his death that, immediately before, he had been occupied with the reading and correction of proof sheets of the memoir of our former associate, John D. Washburn, which finds a place in one of the serials now on the table before me. Mr. Nourse was elected a member of the Society at the stated meeting November 14, 1889,—the meeting at which the President announced the death of Charles

Deane, than which the Society has never in my judgment sustained a greater loss. I regret to say that, owing to pressure of other engagements,—from sheer forgetfulness until too late,—I failed to arrange for the usual characterization of Mr. Nourse this afternoon. I will now, in announcing his death, merely say that Mr. Nourse had been a member of the Society exactly fourteen years. During those years he was one of our constant attendants. He also did his share of work. In March, 1893, he served on the Committee to examine the Cabinet; and, in 1900, on the Committee to examine the Library. Though he rarely took an active part in our meetings, there was, nevertheless, one exception to the rule which all who were then present will recall. Some of those here will remember the very interesting as well as instructive paper on the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, after its occupation by the army of General Sherman, in February, 1865, read by our associate Mr. Rhodes at our November meeting two years ago. Those of us who were present will not have forgotten that the paper was listened to very intently, and it was followed by an incident almost dramatic. Mr. Nourse rose immediately after Mr. Rhodes had closed, and quietly said he supposed it not improbable that he was the one person present who had also been a witness of the events Mr. Rhodes had so graphically described. He then went on to throw upon the narrative the light of his personal recollection; and what he said was very effective. It was calm, matter-of-fact, and simple to a degree, but wonderfully graphic. Always, and especially then, there was something about the aspect and bearing of Mr. Nourse singularly attractive and sympathetic,—a refinement in his face, a quietude in his manner, a gentleness of bearing and aspect, which could not fail to impress whoever came in contact with him. Thus to me, and I think not to me alone, his mere presence in this room was an inspiration. It is pleasant to reflect that his last act was the preparation of a memoir of a member of this Society.

Mr. Samuel S. Shaw was appointed to write the memoir of Mr. Nourse for publication in the Proceedings.

It was stated that a part of the bequest of the late Hon. Mellen Chamberlain had been paid into the treasury since the

last meeting, and Messrs. Charles C. Smith and Henry W. Haynes with the President were appointed a Committee to publish the "History of Chelsea," the manuscript of which had been given to the Society by Judge Chamberlain.

Rt. Rev. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D., presented the memoir of the Hon. Roger Wolcott, which he had been appointed to prepare for publication in the Proceedings.

Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT called attention to the new instalment of Sir George Trevelyan's "History of the American Revolution," in two volumes, which he had presented to the Society. He regarded these as fully sustaining the promise of the first part. Sir George, though not neutral, for his sympathies, like those of the Whigs of 1776, are entirely with the Americans, is conspicuously impartial in the fair manner in which he deals with all prominent actors on both sides. It is to be feared that, like his uncle, Lord Macaulay, his fulness of detail—these two volumes occupy less than one year—will hinder a speedy completion of the work.

Dr. Everett also presented a memoir of his father, the late Edward Everett, LL.D. The first part is autobiographic, being in two portions of unequal length; these were found among Mr. Everett's papers, and are in the form of letters to a friend, though no person's name is used. The latter portion of the memoir is supplied by Dr. Everett. He related, in illustration of the President's exposition of fictions that pass for history, how it had often been asserted that his father having spoken in the National House of Representatives in 1826 had been denounced on the spot by John Randolph: as the latter was at that time a member of the United States Senate, the fiction is obvious.

Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD spoke extemporaneously on political conditions in the United States, and read some extracts from Ostrogorski's "Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties," which he characterized as a work of remarkable ability, and as showing a keen insight into the working of political institutions on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS communicated from the Winthrop Papers a copy of a tract on the Bank of Credit of 1687, and spoke in substance as follows:—

The Prospectus of Blackwell's Bank, 1687.

The "Fund at Boston in New England," an experimental attempt to supplement by Bank Credit the needs of the community in the way of a circulating medium, was organized in the fall of 1681. The project was so purely empirical that the founders made no appeal to the public until the spring of 1682, when, after a six months' test of the scheme, a pamphlet, eight pages in length, entitled "Severals Relating to the Fund,"¹ was printed. This, upon careful inspection, will be found to be merely a prospectus of the bank. It is true that there are references to succeeding pages and to matter intended to be placed therein, which at first glance would seem to indicate that these eight pages were but a portion of a larger publication, but statements made in the pamphlet itself justify the conclusion that while "Severals Relating to the Fund" was being run through the press, the project of its publication was altered, that certain matter was cut out, that other matter was introduced, and by this means the scheme of the Fund was brought within the eight pages then printed, leaving for future publication, in the form at first proposed, the matter originally prepared by the author. It may be doubted whether the fuller publication was ever made.

The scheme of the Fund had already been submitted to the Council. Failing to secure the approval of that body, the projectors of the movement began their operations in the fall of 1681, and issued this prospectus in the following spring. Subsequent events would indicate that there was enough of success in this proceeding to secure converts in the community with sufficient influence to bring about the approval by the Council of a similar scheme.

The new plan² was more ostentatious in character, and its purposes were more clearly defined, the proposed emissions being therein described as "Bank-Bills of Credit, signed by several persons of good repute joined together in a partnership." The title "Bank-bills of Credit," and the appeal for

¹ Reprinted in "Tracts relating to the Currency of the Massachusetts Bay," 1682-1720, pp. 1-11.

² An abstract of what was known of this bank at the time when "Currency and Banking in Massachusetts Bay" was written is given in vol. ii., "Banking," pp. 76 *et seq.*

confidence on the ground of the high standing of the signers of the bill indicate a clearer conception of the possibilities in the way of a paper substitute for the coined money which then constituted the only circulating medium, than can be inferred from the "Change bills" described in "Severals Relating to the Fund."

If we trace the progress of the Fund, as the story is narrated in the pages of "Severals," etc., we see that when, in September, 1681, the experiment was begun, it was approved by some, but met with disfavor on the part of others. On the whole, it was so far successful that at the end of six months it was thought, on the part of the promoters, "not fit to be longer silent," but to hasten "An Account of the Design."¹ The account thus hastened was "Severals Relating to the Fund."

In a similar way, on the 26th of February, 1714, the projectors of the bank which it was then sought to establish, issued as a prospectus a pamphlet entitled "A Model For Erecting A Bank of Credit," etc., said to have been printed in London in the year 1688, and reprinted in Boston in 1714.² This was followed, in October of the same year, by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "A Projection for Erecting a Bank of Credit in Boston, New England, Founded on Land Security,"³ thus appealing to the public for support through the Scheme of the Bank.

It does not follow that the intermediate projection, Blackwell's Bank, was inaugurated by similar means, but it is perhaps a fair inference that such was the case. Even though we are dependent for our information concerning this Bank exclusively upon manuscript sources, we feel as if some time or other some printed account of it ought to turn up.

We know that Blackwell wrote "out the abstracts of the book intended to be printed,"⁴ and claimed compensation from the Bank for the service. It is true that this claim was made after the project was abandoned; hence the inference may be drawn that if the book had actually gone to press, Blackwell would have referred to the publication as a "Book which was printed" rather than as one which was "intended

¹ Tracts relating to the Currency, etc., 1682-1720, p. 9.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 36-67.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 70-84.

⁴ From a letter of Blackwell's quoted in "Currency and Banking," etc., vol. ii., "Banking," p. 80.

to be printed." The argument that the use of language expressing mere intention would preclude the idea that there had been any fulfilment of that intention would be much stronger, however, if applied to current affairs than it actually is in its application to events which occurred in the seventeenth century. An instance of the manner in which these words were formerly used is to be found in the proprietary records of Cambridge, where the two and two-thirds acres granted to the school or college are referred to in the boundaries of adjoining lots, for many years after the actual grant, as "land intended for the college." The conveyancer used the term as a means of identification of the land, and was indifferent to criticism on other points if it served that purpose. The descriptive use by Blackwell of the same phrase was for the same purpose; hence, if we should come across any special publication treating of this Bank, we should not be debarred from the conjecture that it was from the hands of Blackwell.

Unfortunately no such printed matter is at hand, and no printed reference to this Bank has been found, unless the statement made in a pamphlet printed in 1714 entitled "A Letter from one in Boston to his Friend in the Country," etc., that "Our Fathers about Twenty-eight Years Ago, Entered into a Partnership to Circulate their Notes founded on Land Security,"¹ etc., shall be held to be such a reference. That the writer had Blackwell's Bank in view is probable, but it is also probable that he confounded it with "The Fund," since his evident intention was to convey the impression that the Notes were actually being circulated.

The conjecture that the manuscript prepared by Blackwell did find its way into print is strengthened by the discovery, among the Winthrop Papers in the custody of this Society, of a manuscript copy of a prospectus of the Bank which bears upon the titlepage the words "Published by the Proposers Anno 1687."

The fragments of the Constitution and the Rules of the Bank to be found in the Archives serve to identify the model upon which it was founded with that which is set forth in the pamphlet entitled "A Model for Erecting a Bank of Credit," reprinted in Boston in 1714. It is natural, therefore, to turn at once to this pamphlet and to institute a comparison be-

¹ Tracts relating to the Currency, etc., 1682-1720, p. 134.

tween the scheme set forth therein and that which is suggested in the prospectus said to have been published in 1687. Such a comparison reveals the fact that while there is matter in each not to be found in the other, the greater part of the contents of both are substantially identical. The two differ widely in the arrangement of the material, but they are plainly derived from a common origin.

I have elsewhere called attention to the fact that Hutchinson alluded in his History to a pamphlet of the same character as the "Model," etc., of 1688, as having been issued in 1684, and I then said, referring at the time only to the fragments of the Constitution and Rules of the Bank in the Archives, that there was indisputable evidence that the Model for a Bank suggested in the pamphlet of 1688 was in Blackwell's hands in 1686.¹

The copy of the prospectus, being much more complete than the fragments in the Archives, furnishes a new and better opportunity for testing the truth of this assertion. The substantial identity of the two schemes will be accepted by any person who will make this comparison.

The prospectus is of sufficient interest in connection with the subject of Banking in Massachusetts in the eighteenth century to justify its publication, notwithstanding the fact that most of the contents have already been given us in the reprint of 1714. It is as follows:—

A DISCOURSE IN EXPLANATION OF THE BANK OF CREDIT | Or |
 An Account of the Model Rules & Benefits of | The Bank of Credit,
 Lombard, | and Exchange of Moneys Proposed to | be Erected
 in Boston And managed | by persons in Partnership, as other |
 Merchantly Affayres. | Published by the Proposers. | Anno |
 1687.

Briefe considerations tending Demonstratively to evince the Necessity, Security, usefulness & Advantage of The Bank of Credit Lombard & Exchange of Moneys Proposed to be Erected at Boston in New-England. And, That, Bank-bills of Credit will not only answer the Ends of Gold and Silver moneys, but are Preferable to both. Also, some Rules & Instructions to be attended by all such as shall desire the Assistance of this Bank &c Touching the way and manner of their proceedings, in order to their Receiving the Benefits thereby held forth. viz:

¹ Currency and Banking, etc., vol. ii., "Banking," p. 75.

Some things Premised for Introduction
touching Banks in Generall viz^t

Money, whether Gold or Silver, is but a measure of the value of other things: yet hath, for a long Succession of Ages (especially in the civilized & trading part of the world) obteyned to be the usuall & best known means of Inter-change.

This Measure & way of interchange was originally occasion'd by the experimented inconveniencies of Common Barter by Commodities: In which way, unlesse both the parties dealing had like occasion reciprocally of each other's, the lesse necessitous over-reached the greater, by imposing y^e Price of both: to his owne Advantage, and the others detriment, which was not equall.

The Inconveniencies of the way of Barter might have been much obviated, By a frequent setting a just & equall value of the Price of all commodities, by publique authority, according as the plenty or scarceity of them should require, and the market had ruled: But, there being no such common standard, Money hath obteyned & been admitted as the best ballance of Trade, both by wise & un-wise. But, whether the Mynes faile, or men have not been so foreseeing and industrious to bring into most countreys a sufficiency wherewith to manage their increasing trades; Or, That Traders, for want of other returnes, have been necessitated, for Ballance of the Surcharge of goods Imported, To Remit the Coynes of some Countreys into others; Or, For other unknown causes, 't is now so hard to come by, for the carrying on of trade, to answer the vastness of men's attempts & aymes of increase in Merchandize, as that it's suspected to be insufficient in this age of the world: And that hath put divers persons & countreys upon contrivances, how to supply that deficiencie, by other Mediums: Some of which, have happily pitch'd upon That, of Banks, Lumbards & Exchange of Moneys by Bills: which have thriven with them.

The Two Former of these, viz^t, Banks and Lumbards have been sett on foot in divers Countreys, by their respective publique undertakings, and have succeeded to their abundant inriching. Perhaps others have thought, That would have occasioned the over-flowing of moneys amongst them: But, as the later have been mistaken, Or, their Surfeit of Trade hath obscured the visibillity of it, and protracted the considerations of Redressing, till it hath proved allmost Fatall, even to the giving a Sett, or declension to their Aspyrings therin; So, the Former have really experimented, that their Banks have been, as well amongst themselves, as with other Countreys, of greater value than the Species of Gold and Silver: and yet such places dreyne away the said species from the other that Court it, as the only reall good thing for a Countrey.

The Third, viz^t. That of Exchange of Moneys, hath been for the

most part managed by the respective merchants of the same and other Countreys : who, in their particular dealings and correspondencies, have un-accountably controll'd it, to their great advantage also ; and vary it often, in each Annuall Revolution.

'Tis not doubted but that all Three of these might be improved and accomodated to the publique advantage of any countrey, and of this in perticular [Commuting only the Fund of the First from (but) an Imaginary being or presence of the species of Gold and Silver moneys lodged in such Banks, (which this place hath not in such plenty as to deposit for such a purpose) into Reall and Substantiall Lands & goods of un-questionable title and value (which this Countrey hath) and thence, more aptly Terming the Bank (which in other places is, in Repute, A Bank of Moneys) [A Bank of Credit] and the Bills issued on these Funds [Bank Bills of Credit] especially if such an affaire be managed in Partnership, by private hands, persons of knowne integrity, prudence and estates : all which will become thereby lyable to answer the injury, damage or Losse to any, by their undertaking. And, It seemes most necessary that some thing of this nature be sett on foot, for the present supply of the great scarceity of money here, for carrying on the Ordinary comerce amongst Traders ; who, unlesse speedily releived by this medium, will, in all probabillity, be suddainly exposed to breaking and utter Ruine. But,

At present, we shall begin with, & principally discourse of the two first of these, viz^t The Bank of Credit, as it may be rendred Susceptible of the second, viz^t, The Lumbard conjunct : Accounting the One to be founded on Lands or Reall estates mortgaged ; and the other on staple goods or personall estates Deposited : Such as any Countreys Products and Manufactures will by Art and Industry produce and furnish.

Here might be also discours'd A Lumbard for y^e Poore (by some called Mons pietatis) But That's fitter to be the handmayd of the other. For, 'twill be too poore to incourage an undertaking by it selfe. Neither is there the same necessity therof as of the other in this Countrey at present. The paucity of the poore occasioning the use & employment of all the hands we have, and calling for more, such are thereby provided for, who will betake themselves to industry, at such moderate wages as would enable them to live comfortably without exposing their employers to like poverty with themselves. Besides, the other, viz^t The Bank of Credit & Lumbard, when understood, and received by Generall approbation, will render this, as also that of the Exchange of moneys, the more intelligible, & in due time as usefull.

These things Premised by way of Introduction, we shall now proceed to that which more immediately relates to the Present Bank proposed to be Erected in this Countrey : which we define thus, viz^t.

A considerable number of persons, some of each Trade, calling & condition (especially in the principall places of trading in this Countrey) agree voluntarily to Receive as ready moneys, of and from each other and any Psons in their ordinary dealings, Bank-bills of Credit, signed by severall persons of good Repute joyned together in a Partnership; Given forth on Lands of good title mortgaged; and staple un-perishable goods & merchandizes Deposited in fitting places to be appoynted by them for that purpose, To the value of about One halfe or Two thirds of such respective Mortgages & Deposits at the Rate of Fower pounds P cent P annum: which said Bills, in a kinde of Circulation, through their experimented usefullnes, become diffused by mutuall consent, passe from One hand to another, and so have (at least) equall advantages with the Current moneys of the Countrey attending them, to all who become satisfied to be of this Society or agreement, & that shall deale with them.

For Instance.

A countrey Chapman hath Lands (suppose) worth to be sold for 400^L: and being willing to enlarge his trade and dealings, as farr as his Estate will enable him, Or, having bought goods, for which he is indebted, and cannot otherwise pay for, He mortgages his Land in Bank for 200^L, more or lesse; and therupon receiveth severall Bank Bills of Credit for 200^L, &c, of severall values from 20^s and so upwards, to answer his occasions.

With these Bills he buyes such goods as he pleases, or payes his debts for what he formerly bought of the wholesale shopkeeper, or Warehousekeeper in Boston, or other Towne or Townes of Trade that shall fall into this way of dealing: and having Bank bills to deliver for them (which are of better value by 40^s in the 100^L than moneys, with this Society, as is hereinafter evinced) he buyes much cheaper than he could upon his owne Credit, or with money in specie.

The Shop keeper goes to the merchant, who thus agrees, and buyes of him other goods, with the same or like Bills, wherein he reaps the same advantage as he gave his chapman.

The Merchant buyes Bullocks, Hogs, Fish, Hops, Lumber, Pitch, Tarr, Rozin; Or any other of the Countreys Products or manufactures, of the Husbandman, Artificer, or maker of such manufactures.

The Husbandman, if a Farmer of Lands, Pays his Rent, and purchases more young Cattell of his neighbor, for Breed or Fattting. Or,

If an Owner of Land, and hath not sufficient stock to improve it, he also mortgages his Land, & has Credit to furnish himselfe. Or,

If he hath stock sufficient, and perhaps more than his present Farme can mantayne, He hath his eye upon a neighboring Farme that would be sold: He mortgages his owne Land in the Bank, and hath Credit to buye the other.

If then he want stock, He may also mortgage the Farme last purchased, and have Credit to enable him fully to improve & stock both : whereby he doubles his yearly advantages : and, if he can then content himselfe to live as frugally, and be as industrious as before, he may soone compasse to pay off his Debt, and Redeem his Land. Or,

He may continue the Credit he had, or take out more upon the Additionall improvement : and thus increase his purchases and estate as long as such an help is afforded.

Another Instance.

The Like may be don for carrying on the Opening and working in any Mynes, Mynerals, or Quarreys of stone, Lead, Tynn, Iron, Copper &c. Thus, viz^t.

The Myne & Lands wherin the same is may be mortgaged, as aforesayd, to supply the Owner therof with Credit, for paying his workmen, in any sum of 20^s or above.

As fast as any of these metalls &c are wrought, fitt for sale if a Chapman be wanting, the metall may be brought into the Bank, and the Owner Receive Bank bills to the value of about two thirds therof, as aforesaid, to enable him to proceed on his works : and the metall lying in Bank is there readyer for a market than else where in his owne private house or warehouse, at very reasonable Rates for lying there : and may, with allowance of the Owner, be sold at such current Rates as he shall sett : and he become Creditor for so much to be discompted, or payd him, whensoever he shall call for it.

A Third Instance.

A Weaver of Cloth, Searge, or Linnen &c is employed in any work house erected or to be erected, to carry on those respective manufactures : Also other Manufacturers and Artificers in Ropemaking, Cables, Rigging, Sayles, Ancours or any other, for the fishing trade, Merchants, or building of ships.

The Owner of such Work-house or materialls respectively consents to mortgage the same for 200^l in Bank-bills, more or lesse, as the work shall require, and the value of the house, or materialls will admitt.

With these Bills The Workmaster or Overseer buyes wooll, worsted, yarne, dying stuffes, hemp, Flax, Iron, Timber, Lumber &c of the merchant, warehousekeeper or other seller : and finishes forty, sixty or a hundred peeces, &c, more or lesse, of any the said Comodities, which, when wrought up for a market, if he want a Chapman he brings into the Bank warehouses, as aforesaid, or such yards, Docks or other places as they shall appoynt : takes up new Credit upon them, & leaves them there to be sold at his owne Rates, as aforesayd. Or,

A considerable parcell of Wooll, Cotton, Flax, hemp, Oyle dying stuffes, or other goods for his use, are offer'd for sale: He may pay One third therof by his wrought-up goods unsold, and, bringing these into the Bank, may receive Credit for paying the other two thirds, which he may take out in parcells, as he brings in any New-wrought-up goods: Or hath occasion to use them for making up more. And the Bank-storehouses will be to him, and all other Manufacturers, as Blackwell hall in London to the Clothiers, To assist his sale of them with out his trouble; for, Thither will all merchants have encouragements to come, to seek supplies for transportation, and finde goods allwayes ready.

Other Instances might be multiplied. But, By these it appears, That,

1. The Manufacturer &c loses no time in looking out a Chapman.

2. Is allways furnish'd with Credit to buy his materialls at y^e best hand.

3. The Merchant never Trusts, nor Warehouse-keeper. Or if he do, the plenty of Bills expedites his Chapmans sales, and consequently his payments. Whereby,

4. He has encouragement & stock presently to look out for more, of the same or other usefull merchandizes.

5. Sends forth the said Metalls, Clothes, stuffes Lynnen &c, amongst other merchandizes of the Product of this Countrey, or Imported.

6. Makes Returne of Bullion, moneys or other usefull goods, which are presently bought off with Bank bills. Or,

7. He may store them up in Bank-warehouses, and Receive present Credit wherewith to send out againe. And,

8 Thereby be inabled (at least) to double or trebble his yearly dealings, & receive proportionable advantages. This,

1. Increases & quickens Merchandizing and Trade.

2 Promotes shipping and Navigation. Which,

3. Increases the Kings duties, & consequently his Revenues.

4 Employes the poore in the mynings & manufactures aforementioned.

5 Also, In that of Cordage, Sayles, Cables, Ancours &c for the fishing trade and navigation.

6. They get money by these employments.

7 That enables them to buy up all necessaries for Clothing, victualls, paying debts, &c

8 This helps the consumption of, as well our own manufactures, as other imported goods and merchandizes; For, no man that hath wherewith to buy, will go naked, or be hungry &c.

9 This helps to civilize the Ruder Sort of people, & encourages others to follow their example in industry & civillity.

10 Thus, All sorts of persons become inabled to live handsomly, and out of Debt: and that prevents multiplicity of Lawsuites, charges, and troubles to the Government. But,

None of these Advantages may be expected out of the small pittance of Cash, that now is, ever was, or likely will be in this countrey, unlesse assisted in trade & inriched by the help this Bank proposes. But,

Obj. 1. Some perhaps will object, or say,

What do you tell me of Bank-bills & Credit? Unlesse you have moneys allwayes ready to give me in Exchange for Bank-bills when I ask it; I'l never deale with the Bank; I understand Money: and what use & advantage is to be made of that. Will you not be bound to give me ready money for the Bank-bills I have, when I have occasion for Money?

Ans. 1. This Bank is not Proposed to be a Bank of moneys (w^{ch} is liable to un-expressible & un-foreseen hazards) but A Bank of Credit, to be given forth by Bills, to supply such as cannot get money (by reason of it's scarcity) with what so ever may be had for moneys. But,

2 If it be made appeare to you, that others who have money, will be willing to change your Bank-bills into those species of Gold & Silver, & thank you for offering them the occasion, (though the Bank do it not) you'l have no cause so hastily to resolve against dealing with the Bank, &c. Especially if you may both be gayners by the Exchange. But,

3 If I ought you 500^l to be payd in Silver, & should propose to pay you in Gold, at the intrinsique coyn'd value, which, if you part with againe, will yeild you five pounds profit, or more, would you then Refuse Gold? Quis nisi mentis inops, &c. sayes a Poet.

Obj. 2. How will you apply this to make it Credible? Thus,

Ans. Who ever hath any Payment to make in Bank (which, in all probability if the Bank take effect will be every man that deales in above 20^l at a time) will finde, That he must pay 40^s more in every hundred pounds of ready moneys, than in Bank bills of Credit: which is about 5 pence benefit to the Exchanger in every 20^s.

Obj. 3. Then surely I may returne the Poets wonder upon the Bank.

Ans. Not at all. For they will not refuse money: But, Bank bills and Credit are so respectively adapted to answer the Two severall species of Gold and Silver moneys, as that, More than Gold is valued, by many men, above Silver, Proportionably will Bank bills be preferrable to either of them. For,

Q. Why is Gold Preferrable to Silver, so as that a person should give 1^d or 2^d in the pound exchange between them?

A. 1. For ease of Compting & carriage.

2 For Safety in travelling or hoarding up.

3 For the Advantage that some make by the exchange betwixt them: which lyes on the side of the Gold, but rarely is above 20^s in the hundred pounds.

Bank bills Farr exceed both, on all those Accounts. For,

(1) The only reading over of a Bank bill ascertaines the sum or value conteyned in it: and, If many Bills be offer'd in payment of a considerable sum, Few persons that have occasion for many, but can easily adde or compt even sums, none conteyning lesse than 20^s.

(2) If a person be Rob'd of his Gold or Silver, whether it be upon the Road travelling; Or by thieves breaking open his house by day or night, when he is abroad or asleep: Or by Servants proving unfaythfull; Though he may possibly meet with the persons, earlyer or later, that took his money away; they may have spent it, or a considerable part of it; That's lost irrecoverably: and it will be hard for the Loser to prove what he findes, to be his owne money: But if a mischance befall him in his Bills by any of those meanes, Or, by accidents of fire, water, wearing out, &c; He may have them renewed; if he forthwith apply to the Bank-house, and make a voluntary Oath therof, expressing the number, value & date of each Bill lost, &c; and will secure the Bank against all after-demands for the same Bills. By which meanes (most probably) the thiefe will be discover'd: for, the Bank will presently make publication therof, in such manner, as, if other persons, to whose hands they shall come, comply not voluntarily with the wrongdoer, to their owne prejudice, he will be soone detected and brought to condigne punishment. And, there can be no counterfeit of any bill given out, but the Bank can make out the truth of every man's bill, by it's counterpart remayning in their hands: So the difficulty of escape will deterre from the attempt.

(3) The Third perticular is proved in the answer to the second objection, viz^t Bank bills will passe in the Bank at 40^s more than money in 100^l. Whereas Gold is very rarely above 20^s more than Silver. But, Besides, Money may not be transported without hazards; Partly by the penalties on the Transporter, by Law: Partly by Shippwrack, Piracy, &c. Bank-bills (with advices) may assist exchanges into England, & all other parts, when once this Bank shall have gotten into Reputation, allowing for the different intrinsique value of the severall current moneys in each respective place: as 100^l Bank credit of Holland, will be accepted in England & bought up at 102^l, sometimes 103^l of English Coyne.

Obj. 4. If therefore upon the whole, any shall say, However, Give me money, Or I'l not deale with you, I Love to Look on it sometimes: Gold is sayd to be good for the Eyes, &c.

Ans. You may be assured, That if you shall choose rather to give

8^L per centu P annu for money, than fower for Bank bills, That are 40^s in the 100^L better; The Bank will be easily perswaded to settle some way wherin they may safely accomodate you with that eye-salve, and can bring in moneys to them, if there be any in the Countrey, when they shall see cause to value them equall with Bills: which (yet) they will never attempt to the prejudice of so many as will be of a different mind from you: But, you are rather to be suspected to have moneys than to want it; and would put it out at those Rates of Interest, as heretofore have been done, to the Ruine or impoverishing of many Landed persons; for whose Releife this Bank is principally erected: who, finding the ease this Bank affords, will hereafter know where to be accomodated, on better termes: and without danger of being worm'd out of their Lands & Estates: It being the Banks Interest to continue to give out their Credit, on the termes proposed, till men can Repay. But,

Obj. 5. We know not the nature & constitution of this Bank: Nor what's requisit for us to do in order to our being made partakers of the benefits & advantages proposed to such as shall voluntarily comply therewith. Nor, Do we see clearly our Security in so doing, nor upon what termes. Pray informe us of these things, so farr as we may be safely guided into the way, & unto the end of it. Also, In case this Bank should terminate, How we shall be dealt with all in the closing up of accompts, so as may be without damage, either to y^e Bank or to those that shall so deale with it? We doubt not but you have as well consider'd the end as the Beginning. Though if it prove so usefull as is suggested, we can see no cause why a thing of so great advantage, in so many cases as have been instanced, should procure any persons ill will or wearinesse of it: And we are also satisfied, That an affayre of this nature, wherin the persons & estates of so many shall be involved, as it seemes probable there will be, can not suddainly be knock'd off, but with inconvenience.

Ans. We shall indeavor to give you satisfaction in each perticular, in the order layd down by you, as neare as may be. And,

First, As touching the Constitution of this Bank:

Take it thus.

1. There are 21 persons of good and Generall Reputation for integrity prudence & estates, To whom the Trust and care of the management therof is proposed to be Committed, wherof Seaven of them viz^t. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. are conceived sufficient to appeare at the first entrance therupon; and untill by the coming on of busines it shall be judged necessary to settle the full or some greater number of them. These are all ingaged by Articles of Agreement & Covenants in Partnership to attend theron and be responsible for their doings, and These will sitt in some certayne place in Boston, to be hereafter agreed upon,

from day to day, as the businesse & occasions of the Bank shall require, to Receive all Proposals from any persons touching their having such Credit therout as they shall desire upon their Estates of Lands houses or staple un-perishing goods or merchandizes, to such value as they shall judge the security proposed of either kinde will admitt: and for drawing up & perfecting such Bank-bill's, mortgages, Bills of Sale and Defezances therof, as Lands or goods respectively shall require. which said Respective mortgages and Goods, when perfected & brought in shall be layd up and stored respectively in as safe and convenient Roomes and Warehouses, &c, as shall be without exception, To prevent damage of wether, Robbery, Fire, water, or vermin of any kinde, whereby they may be impaired: And all under the Trust and custody of such number of the sayd Managers as no opportunity can be taken to impayre or lessen the security, unlesse all the partners should agree therin; which can not reasonably be imagined by any body that knowes them. Besides, There will be continuall watching on all such places, and it will be the Interest of all persons, any way concerned in the affayres of the Bank, to be carefull to prevent, and to give advertisement of any attempt made to the impayring or prejudicing the Deposits in the Bank; for that their Livelyhoods and dependencies will lye in their preserving it in the greatest Repute, which upon the least violation will be utterly Lost, and the Bank fall to the ground.

2. These Managers aforesayd enter into and oblige themselves by Covenants and agreements to and with other persons called Assessors, (who were the Contrivers, Framers & Proposers of this affayre of the Bank: and of the Constitution, Rules & instructions to be observed in the management therof) for their diligence & faithfulness in the discharge & execution of their respective Trusts, according to the sayd Constitution; and inviolably to observe the same, and all the Rules therof.

3. These Assessors have also, by the said Constitution, the oversight & Comptroll of the whole affayre, to see the same be so managed: And to that end, are dayly to inspect the management therof: and that the said Rules be duly observed on both parts, viz^t, as well on the part of the Bank, as of the persons dealing with them in every office, or branch of the Bank; that all things be done with ustice and impartiality between them. And in case of absence of the Managers, may supply that defect, by their personall transacting the same things.

4. Each of the sayd Managers and partners are also to Deposit moneys, & other estates in the Bank as a stock or Fund: which will be a further security and obligation upon them for their upright dealing, for, thereby every of themselves, and the whole partnership become personally Interested and concerned to be carefull in every thing: and the whole society liable to answer the damages.

5. This undertaking was, in July 1686, Proposed to the then President

& Councill: and by them Referd to the consideration of the Grand & Standing Committee, consisting of Divers Eminent and worthy persons, Merchants and others, who Reported, as their opinion, that the erecting, Constituting & settling of a Bank of Credit, Lumbard & Exchange of moneys as was Proposed, may be very usefull and conduceible, to the encourageing of Trade, Navigation, Manufactures, Planting & improving of Lands & Estates, Increasing his Majesties Revenues, Facilitating the Payment therof, and of other Debts; And removing the present greatest obstructions therunto in this and the neighboring territories & dominions of his Ma^{tie}, &c. And therupon received their allowance and Approbation. As by the sayd Report, and Order of Councill therupon, bearing date the 27th day of September 1686, Relation being therunto had for better certainty therof, it doth & may more fully & at large appeare. And,

Thus you have notice of the Originall Nature and Constitution of this Bank. The way & manner of it; and the Security of such as shall deale with them in this way.

Secondly, As touching that which is farther Requisite for those to do and observe who shall voluntarily desire to Deale with this Bank. And the Rules to be attended, that thereby they may be made partakers of the benefits & advantages suggested, in the Instances before given; Take it in those particulars.

1. You must Resolve to come to the Bank with as just a minde not to injure them, as all men that consider this Constitution, and know the persons employed in the management and ordering the affayres therof will believe you shall finde in them towards you, viz^t, Seek not to circumvent the Bank by bad titles of Lands or Estates: which you cannot but know. For, If you do, you'l be greatly injurious to them whose designe is to be so farr from injuring you, as they will, by all lawfull wayes, according to the honest Rules and meaning of the Bank, study to profit you: And this is no other than not to be or do evill to them who are good to you, which the very morall heathen will avoyd.

2. It will be also Requisite That you Assist, & what in you lyes Promote the Reputation of the Bank, & it's affayres & proceedings, in all lawfull wayes. For, 'tis a Generall Good to your Countrey, as well as perticular to your selves.

3. These things Premised, by way of Caution, when you have occasion to use the Banks assistance, Bring such security of Lands or goods as you have to offer, and take what Credit can, by the Rules of the Bank, be afforded upon it. And when you have their Credit, use it in some honest calling, or other just and necessary occasion, that, with God's blessing on your lawfull indeavors, you may reap the bene-

fit proposed; and may thereby be enabled, at the time agreed on for Redemption, To pay in the value of the Credit given out, with Interest every six months, after the Rate of *fower pounds P centu P annu*, in Bank bills: and so proportionably for lesser time than One yeare, if you shall take out or Redeeme your Estate sooner, (which you are to have liberty to do at your pleasure) But if you shall Redeeme it with or make any paym^t in moneys, you must pay forty shillings more in every hundred pounds: For, In order to the satisfaction and incouragement of such as doubt they shall not have money for their Bills: and, To the end the Current money that's left in the Countrey, may be free for such as desire it, The Bank preferre their owne Bills to money, according to that proportion: and thereby give demonstration, that every man that hath Bills may procure money for them, with advantage, if there be moneys in the Countrey.

4. If you can not conveniently Redeme your estate by the time agreed, you are, notwithstanding, before or at the time appoynted, to Adresse your selfe to the Principall Managers, and propose to them the continuance of your Deposit, for such longer time as you shall think fitt: And if the same be a mortgage of Lands of un-questionable title, paying your yearly Interest or praeium every six months, as aforesaid, to that time, and charge of Registring your mortgage, they will prolong the same from yeare to yeare, as long as shall be desired, on the same termes. If, of staple goods and Merchandizes unperishable, (as for instance, Lead, Tinn, Iron, Copper &c) they will do the like: But, if of other goods that will be unsafe to keep longer than the time contracted for, or if any unforeseene incumbrances shall appeare on the said Lands, or question touching the validity of the Mortgagers title, you must either Redeeme them at the time or times agreed on, or they must and will sell them as soone after as they can, at the best Rates they can get; Paying to you the overplus above the value of the Credit issued upon them, The interest then due as aforesaid, together with the charges of the warehouseroume for the time the sayd goods shall lye there deposited, and other charges in sale therof and removall if any be, which they will deduct therout: For, they must not suffer damage to the Bank, which would also be injurious to all those concerned with them as you are.

5. You may at all usuall howers of the day have accesse to your goods in the Bank ware-houses, (in the presence of such as the Principall Managers shall substitute, and intrust with the keys therof) to see that your goods are not damnyfied, as also to Provide against the same, and to show them to Chapmen: In order wherunto, there will be Porters belonging to the Bank, such as they can intrust, and no others, to Remove or Romage your goods, and to do such businesse about them as you shall desire, you paying such moderate Rates for

your goods lying there, as, according to their bulkinesse, shall be judged fitt, and agreed on to be reasonable to be allowed for the same, at the time of Depositing them, and during such time only as they shall continue there; for, The Bank-warehouses will be to all men as their owne Warehouses, save that none will be admitted to come into them, but under observation that nothing be imbezzled, or unduly removed with out the managers order.

6 You are also to Take notice by these presents Printed, and to owne and agree unto this as One Fundamentall Rule in the Constitution of the Bank (without agreeing to which the Proposers & managers thereof dare not give you the assistance Proposed) That, in case the Creditors of this Bank shall agree to desire, and accordingly declare in writing, That there be a determination put thereto: Or, if on any other account whatsoever the Determination therof shall be judged necessary by the sayd Proposers & Managers and Declared in writing as aforesaid (w^{ch} cannot be without allowance and ascertayning of a reasonable time betwixt the said Creditors and the sayd Proposers and managers for closing up the same, and the Accompts therof, so as may be without damage to them, or either of them) That, as no person is hereby, or shall be compelled to accept Bank bills of Credit, unlesse he shall voluntarily agree so to do, and for no longer time, nor otherwise than he shall so consent, So, no man paying his praemium & charges as aforesaid for the Credit he hath, shall be compelled to Redeeme his Pledge, being of personal estate, sooner than the time contracted for, and the nature of the goods deposited shall require. And to the End the Mortgager of Lands, of unquestionable good title, may not be distressed to his undoing, in case he should, by reason of such Declaration, be suddenly called upon to Redeeme the same, (which may be impossible for him to do in some yeares, through the scarcity of moneys) That all and every Mortgager of such Lands, in such case only, shall or may have and take six years time after such Declaration aforesayd to be allowed unto him his heirs or assignes, for Redemption of his Lands: He or they paying after the Rate of six pounds P centu P annum, in ready money, at the end of every six months, for the continuance of the Credit he had therupon, from such time as the sayd Declaration shall be perfected, untill he shall Redeem the same: And, That the Managers & undertakers of this Bank shall or may have and take One full years time more, from the expiration of the sayd six yeares, to be allowed unto them, for selling the said Lands, or such of them as shall not within the said six yeares be redeemed; whereby they may be enabled to Receive in and exchange all Bank-bills then granted forth, into the now Current Coyne or moneys of this Countrey, or other Moneys being not of more intrinsique value than what now passes; Or otherwise satisfy the same,

by such Proportions of the said remayning Lands, or other effects, as shall be judged to be of equall value; Paying to all the Creditors who shall then have any Bills in their hands after the same Rate of Interest, for so long time after publishing the said Declaration as the said Bills shall remayne in the said Creditors hands un-occupied, with Deduction and allowance only of the praemium contracted for, as aforesaid: And that such Bank-bills, as, before such Declaration made, have been given forth, upon the Reall or personall securities aforementioned which remaine in the possession of the said Bank, may & shall be esteemed and passe as Current moneys, of the value of the present Coyne, in all Receipts & payments what so ever, during the sayd termes.

Obj. 6. But, None of the forementioned cases reach my Circumstances and Condition: My Lands or goods are allready Mortgaged or incumbered to persons on a higher Rate of Interest: and they will not quitt them till I can pay them off. They say, They will not accept of Bank-bills: and if they would, you'l not part with any till the Lands, &c, be really made over to the Bank. Can you Releive me and persons under my circumstances?

Ans. Doubt it not. If the person you are concerned with will not be lead by the Consideration of the Reall advantages to be made by Bills beyond moneys, herinbefore exprest, There will be other persons, whom you may be informed of at the Bank, who, on Bank-bills of such sum or value as you should pay in moneys, and assurance of the Bank's satisfaction in the title & value of your Lands &c will provide and lay downe the moneys you owe them, if there be any moneys in the Countrey to be had: and you shall also be assisted therin by the Bank's Counsell, Solicitor or attorney at Law, with advice & furtherance, as your case shall require, for the accomplishing your desires, on very reasonable termes.

Obj. 7. But I have neither Lands nor Goods, that I can spare, yet if I could procure moneys, or such Credit as you speak of, I have been brought up to a calling wherin I could live and mantayne my family comfortably, though I payd a higher Rate of Interest for it than the Bank requires: And I have friends too, that would Assist me upon my owne word or Bond, but they say money is not to be had, and they cannot help me.

Ans. If your Friends have Lands or goods They may have this Credit, which will be equivalent with money, to supply you withall, at such Rate of Interest as you can afford to give, & as their friendship & charity shall incline them: whereby (also) they may be gayners, and thereby encouraged to assist you; if they jude you faithfull and laborious in any vocation likely to mantayne you.

Much more might be sayd upon this Subject: But, These seeme to be sufficient to encourage an Attempt. And, the experimete of the

things suggested will give such cleare Demonstrations of the usefulness, Advantage necessity and Security therof, as, Those who are not so prompt to receive things into their understandings by the Notions of them, or are prejudiced by mistaken apprehensions about them, may be presumed will follow others Examples in well-doing, when they are observed to thrive who goe before therin.

We shall therefore Sum up all in this Generall Assertion, That, There will arise many more conveniencies & advantages by this Bank than have been Enumerated, or well can be.

By this, The trade and wealth of this Countrey is established upon it's owne Foundation, & upon a medium or Ballance arising within it selfe, viz^t, The Lands & Products of this Countrey; and not upon the Importation of Gold or Silver or the Scarceity or plenty of them, or of any thing else from Forreigne Nations, which may be with-held, Prohibited or Enhansed, at their pleasures.

Our owne Native Comodities will thus become improved to a sufficiency for our owne use (at least) & thereby afford a comfortable subsistence to many ingenious and industrious persons amongst us, who know not at present how to subsist: and this will draw over more inhabitants and Planters.

It will not be in the power of any, by extortion and oppression, to make a Prey of the Necessitous.

The Fishery of these parts will be improved, The Navigation and shipping increased for use or sale:

His Majesties Revenues here, in consequence of all these, will be much enlarged.

The Rents of Landed men will be increased, and the payment of them, and all publique taxes facilitated. Yea, The Purchase value of Lands will rise, For, the plenty of Money, or a valuable Credit equivalent therunto, and the Lowering of Interest, must necessarily have that effect. To which may be Added, That, The lesse need there is of money by reason of such current Credit, the more will be the increase of money itself, as, is manifest in Holland, Venice, and all places where Bank Credit supplies those species.

In Order therefore, and as Preavious to the entring upon this affayre: As it hath been Deemed Expedient to make publication of these things, in the Name of the Proposers, for information; submitting them to the view and Consideration of all men; That each may know his owne share and interest in this Bank, and practice what he shall approve: So, These will be shortly followed with the tender and Proposall of a Subscription to be made (by such as shall voluntarily desire to be concern'd therin) of Receiving and Paying away the Bank-bills of Credit that shall be issued by this Partnership, as ready moneys, in all their Ordinary dealings of buying & selling One with

another, and also, of and from all other persons with whom they shall have to do in their traffiquing affayres, wherupon they are to receive or pay Moneys. The Ground of which subscription is, To the end that, Before the Actuall issuing out of any Bills, it may, By the returne of such Subscriptions, be Rationally conjectured, that this undertaking will receive encouragement by such number of persons of all trades, callings, Ranks and conditions subscribing thereto, as may be judged sufficient to lay the Foundation of a Circulation and passing of this Credit, as ready moneys, By a Generall, Or at least considerable, voluntary vogue, though not universall concurrence, approbation & consent, which being, by the Returne of the sayd subscriptions made knowne to the Partnership shall be digested into Alphabetical Lists, as well of the names of the persons so subscribing to Consent, as of their respective Trades or callings, and places of habitations, To lye in a readines for the view of all who shall accept this Credit, that they may know with whom to buy and sell in this way. After which, no further time shall be lost, But the Proposers & Managers of this Bank will suddainly meet together, and sitt, from day to day, in some convenient place for carrying on the sayd affayre : Wherof notice shall be given, as also of the usuall howers of their so meeting : That if any who shall not have subscribed such consent, upon the first tender therof, shall be desirous of further satisfaction by personall conference, Or, shall receive satisfaction, and desire to be enlisted as voluntary Dealers with the Bank, they may know when and where to apply themselves, for that purpose : and have their names &c, incerted in such Alphabetical Lists, for observation, if they shall desire it.

Quo comunius Eo melius.

Finis.

Mr. JAMES F. HUNNEWELL read the following paper:—

Another Bunker's Hill.

At the meeting in January, 1903, I read an account of my visit to Bunker Hill in Derbyshire, England, and stated that if an opportunity occurred I proposed to visit another hill bearing the same name in Devonshire. On August 29th the opportunity came, and I now describe what I found.

A direction to the latter is given in the Proceedings of the Society (II. xii. 423), where it is said that the Hill is near Bourton, "a farm house or two, and a few cottages," less than a mile from Totnes.

At a corner of the pretty garden behind the "Seven Stars" in this quaint town, the landlord pointed out to me a high

and long ridge with a slight upward curve, partly yellow with grain, and rising above intervening trees. That he said was Bunker's Hill, where on account of its prominence, I understood, bonfires had been lighted to celebrate great events. Before I became acquainted with him and his attractive old house I had, however, found and ascended the Hill, taking my first direction from the Post Office. Crossing the Dart by the bridge at the foot of the long sloping main street of the town, the way is up another long street, steeper and not so straight, and then by a side road ascending higher. From time to time inquiring the way, as was necessary, I found that the Hill and Bourton were known by the persons I met, or, as might be stated, that they were generally known in the region, but no one could tell why the Hill received its name. The only person who ventured on a chronological statement was a gray old farmer, who replied that the name was given "afoor moi toime." It may be added that no success has rewarded a search among books.

Going over a ridge and down hill by a sunken road lined by earth-banks and hedges in Devon style, I came to Bourton. It is not even a hamlet, but a farm-house up a short and dirty side lane, — a long, new-looking house, two-storied and slated, built of limestone. In front were dahlias and other flowers, a barnyard, and an older cow-house. Thence I walked across a hollow, and again ascended, three-quarters of a mile it seemed, by a winding road, little used, narrow and muddy, and much of it sunken. It led me to the crest of a broad and very elevated ridge, and this is Bunker's Hill, Devon. This crest extends half or three-quarters of a mile, and is traversed by a narrow grassy roadway lined on each side by rough hedges. I walked the whole distance, and here and there through openings in the hedges had wide and noble views in each direction. Southward they are over great swells of land with grass and hedges; northward over a hilly rural country to the wild, bare heights of Dartmoor, — depressed pyramids, with the two lofty points or horns of Haytor most prominent. Twenty miles in each direction was seen the charming picturesqueness of Devon. From the American Bunker's Hill we can still see the rocky and forest-clad hills of the Middlesex Fells, looking wild and primitive as in the times of the Revolution, or those of the earliest English settlers or of the aboriginal

red-men. From the Devon Bunker's Hill we can still see the vast reach of lonely and mysterious Dartmoor, just as it was, seemingly, before the realm of England was, before the Romans saw it, as the earliest Britons knew it — in a now densely inhabited country, — the same wild region that man has seen it from the shadowy prehistoric age to that of Sir A. Conan Doyle and the "Hound of the Baskervilles."

No day could be clearer there than the one when I gazed on this wide landscape, alone with that ancient region, for, though an hour there, not another human being did I meet. I had seen all of it. In the morning we had driven from Torquay over high land commanding much of the view; and our coachman, who knew the country, remarked that we might come twenty times and not have such clear weather. Before the next morning, to keep the average of local conditions, it was raining like the days of Noah revived.

A visit to this Devon Hill gives one a walk of four or five miles, for parts of the road do not allow pleasant driving; and it is a walk well worth taking, and commended to any one who delights in the best of old English scenery.

Hon. Samuel A. Green communicated in behalf of Mr. CHARLES H. HART, of Philadelphia, a Corresponding Member, the following paper: —

Paul Revere's Portrait of Washington.

It gives me much pleasure to present to the Massachusetts Historical Society a photograph of what I believe to be the long-looked-for portrait of Washington engraved by Paul Revere. In the *Life of Revere* by E. H. Goss (Boston, 1891), on page 501, is printed a letter from Paul Revere to his cousin Mathias Rivoire, in France, in which Revere says: "Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the victory gained over the British Army by the Allied Armies, commanded by the brave General Washington. A small engraving of him, I send enclosed. It is said to be a good likeness and it is my engraving." Rivoire writes in reply: "I have received in course your letter, dated 6th of October, 1781, together with a silver seal and an engraving of General Washington, representing a gallant warrior." We are so apt to regard the term "engraving" as applying only to those done upon copper

or upon steel, that we have looked for a small copperplate portrait of Washington, signed by Revere, similar to his portraits of Sam Adams and of John Hancock published in the "Royal American Magazine" for 1774; overlooking the fact that Revere engraved not a little on type metal, and that his "small engraving" of Washington could not have been signed, or he would not have written "it is my engraving."

In my researches, during the past six years, while preparing for the Grolier Club my "Catalogue Raisonné of the Engraved Portraits of Washington," which will be issued next January, I have kept a close lookout for this Revere Washington, but it has eluded my vigilance, unless I am correct in my view that the type-metal portrait ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches) photographed is the one by Revere that we have been seeking. It will be borne in mind it was in the year 1781 that Revere sent the portrait of Washington to France. In this same year, 1781, there was published in Boston, by John McDougall & Co., "Weatherwise's Town and Country Almanack," on page 7 of which is printed the type-metal portrait of "His Excellency | George Washington Esq | Commander in Chief of the Armies of the | United States of America," which I have had photographed.

Now while I admit it is difficult to understand how anything so coarse and crude could be called "a good likeness," or be commented upon as representing "a gallant warrior," I believe this to be the "small engraving" sent by Revere to his cousin Rivoire that has been sought for in vain so long. It is after Peale's portrait of Washington, which he scraped in mezzotinto, in 1778, and of which I know of but three impressions, one being in your own cabinet. The ornamental border around the portrait is much in the style of Revere's engraved work on his silverware, as also on his *ex libris* plates; and it is also quite like the type-metal headpiece of the "Royal American Magazine," which Revere did engrave. The titlepage of the almanac mentions "a large and beautiful copperplate representing a Picturesque View of Great Britain" as an embellishment. I have been able to find but five copies¹ of the Weatherwise Almanack, for 1781, and un-

¹ In the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, first and second editions; in the Library of Congress; in the Public Library of Boston, and in the collection of Mr. E. B. Holden, New York; the latter the one photographed.

fortunately not one of them has this "beautiful copperplate," an inspection of which might show the name of Paul Revere as its engraver, which fact would be strong persuasive proof that the type-metal portrait of Washington, in the same almanac, was by the same hand. I think therefore this type-metal portrait of Washington may be accepted as the Revere "small engraving" until the ascription is disproved by the production of a copperplate print bearing his name as engraver. My reasons may be marshalled as follows:—

1. The year in which the portrait was sent to France by Revere and published in Weatherwise's Almanack is the same, 1781.

2. The portrait sent to France was a "small engraving," and did not bear Revere's name, or he would not have added "it is my engraving."

3. It is upon type-metal, a composition engraved upon by Revere.

4. Its style is similar to work by Revere upon silverware, *ex libris* plates, and the headpiece to the "Royal American Magazine."

Remarks were also made during the meeting by Messrs. HENRY W. HAYNES and CHARLES C. SMITH.

Two new serials, one covering the record of the October meeting, and the other that of the November meeting, were ready for distribution.

MEMOIR

OF

ROGER WOLCOTT, LL.D.

BY WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

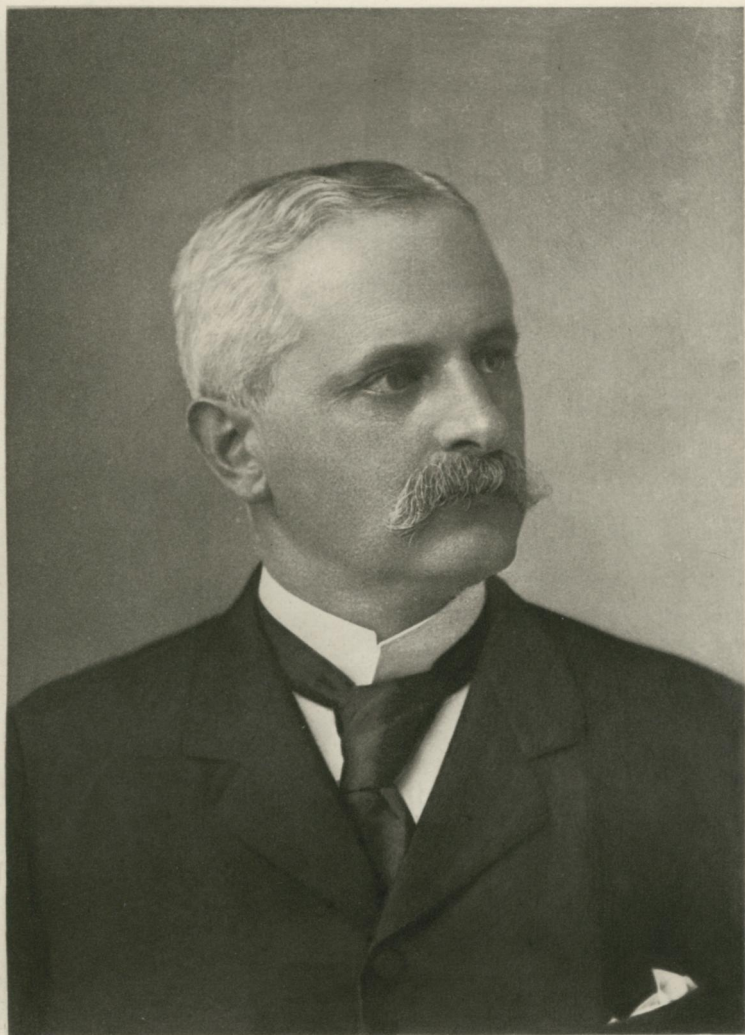
FOR more than two and a half centuries the ancestry of Roger Wolcott has held a high place in the annals of New England and the country.¹

In the year 1630 Henry Wolcott, a country gentleman from Tolland, Somersetshire, with his wife and sons, landed at Boston. Settling first at Dorchester, he removed with Mr. Wareham's church to Windsor, Connecticut, where he became a leading citizen, being a member of the lower house of the first General Assembly held in Connecticut in 1637, and a member of the House of Magistrates. His son Simon was a selectman of Simsbury and captain of the train band.

In 1679 Roger Wolcott, son of Simon, was born. He held many public offices, and as a Major-General was second to Sir William Pepperrell in command of the expedition to Cape Breton. In 1750 and for four successive years he was Governor of the Colony of Connecticut. Roger's son, Oliver, also held many offices in the colony: he was a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Major-General of the militia of Connecticut, Lieutenant-Governor, and finally Governor.

Of the two sons of Oliver Wolcott, the first, Oliver, served in Congress and in the army, was Comptroller of the Treasury, and succeeded Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury. For two years he was Governor of Connecticut. The second son, Frederic, who was grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was a public-spirited citizen, and served the

¹ *Vide* Roger Wolcott, by William Lawrence. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston, 1902.



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John Andrew & Son

Roger Wolcott

State in the Legislature and on the bench. He married Elizabeth Huntington, whose grandfather, Jabez Huntington, served in the War of the Revolution as a Major-General of the State Militia; and whose father, Joshua, joined Putnam's Brigade and was commissioned Colonel. Joshua Huntington Wolcott, son of Frederic and Elizabeth Huntington Wolcott, father of Roger Wolcott, came to Boston as a young man, and after serving as senior apprentice in the counting-house of A. and A. Lawrence, became a partner in the firm.

He was a man of public spirit, high character, and ability, and of exceptional grace of manner and dignity of bearing. He married Cornelia, daughter of Samuel Frothingham, of Boston.

On July 13, 1847, their second son, Roger, was born. His youth was passed in Boston, and at Blue Hill, Milton: he attended Mr. Dixwell's school in Boston, and was nurtured in the pure and religious influence of his home. The outbreak of the War of the Rebellion and its events made a deep impression upon the boy. His only brother, Huntington, a youth of eighteen, went to the front as a lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteers, and after serving creditably in the last campaign before Richmond, was brought home to die of typhoid fever. Inseparable as the brothers had been through boyhood, Huntington's chivalry and patriotism deeply affected Roger's character and were his constant inspiration in later life.

After a year with his parents in Europe he entered Harvard College in the sophomore year and graduated with the class of 1870. He took high rank, was class orator, and had the respect of teachers and classmates. He taught at the College for a year in French and History, passed a year in the law office of Lothrop, Bishop, & Lincoln, and two years in the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar.

Entering upon the practice of law, he was soon drawn into matters of public and philanthropic interest, and accepted also positions of commercial responsibility. In 1877, 1878, and 1879 he served as a member of the Common Council of the City of Boston. In 1882, 1883, and 1884 he was an efficient and respected member of the lower house of the State Legislature.

Although Mr. Wolcott was by inheritance and conviction a member of the Republican Party, he felt unable to support the presidential nominee of that party in 1884, Mr. James G. Blaine, whose leadership meant to him the encouragement of unworthy and evil elements in the national government. He therefore voted for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Cleveland.

Soon after, Mr. Wolcott's high character, independence, and efficient service in public office won to him the support of a body of young Massachusetts Republicans who were working for higher standards in the party, and in 1890 he was elected first president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

At the State Republican Convention of 1892 he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and entered actively into the campaign. William E. Russell, then the popular Governor of the State, a Democrat, was re-elected. With that exception the Republican ticket was successful, and Mr. Wolcott became Lieutenant-Governor.

In his delicate position as Lieutenant to a Governor of a different party, Mr. Wolcott acted with tact and decision.

In the three following years, with Frederic T. Greenhalge at the head of the Republican ticket, Mr. Wolcott was re-elected Lieutenant-Governor, and upon the death of Governor Greenhalge, March 5, 1896, he became acting Governor. Just a century before, in the year 1796, Oliver Wolcott, then Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, announced to President Washington that in consequence of the death of Governor Samuel Huntington he had entered upon the duties of the office of Governor.

In 1896 occurred the critical election in which the Republican party, led by Mr. McKinley, defeated the Democratic with Mr. Bryan at its head. Mr. Wolcott, who was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, took an active part in the campaign, and in the election swept every city and town (except one) in the State, being elected by a much greater majority than had ever before been given to a Governor of Massachusetts. In 1897 he was again elected by a great majority, and again in 1898.

Until the outbreak of the war with Spain there were no special events to mark the administration of Mr. Wolcott. Conscientious, a hard worker, approachable, frank, and genial,

Mr. Wolcott filled the office with dignity, efficiency, and grace. By positive action he protected the rights of the people, upheld the purity of the civil service, and improved the methods of State administration.

During the months preceding the war with Spain, Mr. Wolcott sympathized strongly with the efforts of the President to avoid a war; at the same time he was active in forwarding the preparations of the militia for active service in case a call for troops should be made. When therefore war was declared, Massachusetts sustained the high reputation for promptness of service which she had gained in earlier wars. Hers was the first volunteer regiment to report in a United States camp and to land in Cuba. The excellence of their equipment led to the sending of her regiments to the front; hence the State had a larger proportion of her troops in Cuba and Porto Rico than any other State in the Union.

Governor Wolcott, whose father had been treasurer of the Sanitary Commission in the Civil War, was also active in organizing volunteer methods for the relief of the sick and wounded. He gave to the soldiers such personal attention and sympathy as won for him the affection of the men and increased the loyalty which the people of the Commonwealth felt for him.

Mr. Wolcott, whose bearing was that of a high-born gentleman, was thoroughly democratic in his feelings and convictions. He confided in the people and knew no distinction of classes. The people had full confidence in his just administration of public office. Coming to his decisions deliberately, he showed in them a thorough knowledge of the facts, wisdom, and an excellent judgment. Tall and erect in form, handsome in feature, and gracious in manner, frank and true, he gained the hearts of men, women, and children throughout the Commonwealth.

The public life of Mr. Wolcott was simply one expression of his sense of duty and gladness of service. To that he gave much of his strength, as it came to him by the call of the people. He was a man, however, of broad sympathies and varied interests. He had a keen love of literature, he was a student of history, especially of his own country, and was an active and useful member of this Society.

As an Overseer of Harvard University, he gave much

thought to its administration, and was always loyal to its best interests.

He was of a domestic nature. His filial devotion was exceptionally tender, and his married life most happy. In 1874 he married Edith Prescott, daughter of William Gardner Prescott, and granddaughter of the historian, William Hickling Prescott. He left four sons and a daughter.

His religious faith was deep and simple. He was a Unitarian, a faithful worshipper and communicant in King's Chapel.

Having served the State for seven years as Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, Mr. Wolcott retired from office at the close of the year 1899, and soon went to Europe with his family for a few months of rest.

President McKinley, appreciating his character and ability, asked him to serve on the Philippine Commission, and appointed him to the post of Ambassador to Italy. These positions he declined.

In November Mr. Wolcott returned home. He was almost immediately attacked by typhoid fever, and on December 21, 1900, died at his home in Boston, mourned by the whole people.

[A fuller account of the life and character of the subject of this memoir was published by the writer of it in 1902. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 12mo. pp. 238. — Eds.]

MEMOIR
OF
EDWARD EVERETT.

COMMUNICATED BY
WILLIAM EVERETT.¹

DEAR SIR, — You requested me, some months ago, to furnish you with an account of the principal incidents of my life, which I, somewhat inconsiderately perhaps, promised to do. Of this promise you have repeatedly reminded me. I feel more than ever, as I approach the subject, that those incidents are of no importance to any one but myself; and no consideration but that of my repeated promise induces me now to attempt the narrative. I do it without leisure to refer to any memorandum, and may therefore fall into some slight inaccuracies, in recalling the events of a period exceeding one half of “the three score years and ten.”

I was born at Dorchester, in the County of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts. My father, Oliver Everett, was the son of a farmer in the town of Dedham of the same county, and descended from one of the early settlers of Massachusetts, who established himself in Dedham, nearly two centuries ago, where the family still remains, like their predecessors for five generations, respectable cultivators of the soil. My father was one of nine or ten children, and the moderate circumstances of my grandfather put it out of his power to give more than one of his sons a college education. One of my uncles was selected for this purpose, and my father was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter, a trade which had been pursued by other members of the family. My father's constitution was not robust, and he found the trade, to which he had been apprenticed, beyond his strength. He however served out his

¹ See *ante*, p. 62. For the tributes to Mr. Everett at a special meeting of the Society held January 30, 1865, see *Proceedings*, vol. viii. pp. 101-170.—Eds.

time at it; and then contrived, by what means I have never heard, to fit himself for [Harvard] college, which he entered in 1775. The age he had then attained — twenty-four — shows that he had to struggle hard to effect this object.

The college, like everything else, suffered severely by the war. There was no commencement in 1779, when my father took his degree. In five years, he was settled in the New South Church in Boston. President Allen, in his Biographical Dictionary, remarks of him that, "after a ministry of ten years, and after having acquired a high reputation for the very extraordinary powers of his mind, the state of his health induced him to ask a dismission from his people in 1792." He was succeeded by Dr. Kirkland, afterwards President of Harvard College.

On my father's retiring from the ministry, he purchased a small estate in Dorchester, upon which he supported his family, upon the frugal savings of his salary, for the rest of his life. In 1799 he was appointed a judge in the Court of Common Pleas for Norfolk County. On the decease of General Washington, he was requested, by the citizens of Dorchester, to deliver a eulogy before the town, which was printed. My father's health was feeble, from the time of his leaving Boston, and he died at the age of fifty-one, on the 19th of December 1802, leaving my mother a widow with seven children, to which number an eighth was soon added.

My mother was the daughter of Alexander [Sears] Hill, whose father and forefathers had been Boston merchants from a very early period of the settlement. My mother's father had married and established himself in business at Philadelphia, where my mother was born. Both her parents died, leaving my mother and one sister orphans, at a tender age and without property. My great-grandfather, Mr. Alexander Hill of Boston, (who survived my mother's father thirty years,) took my mother and her sister home; the sister died, and my mother was brought up by my great-grandfather. I believe my father married about 1785.

I was born on the 11th April 1794, being preceded by two brothers and one sister (born in Boston) and followed by a sister and three brothers. Although my mother had good expectations from her grandfather, who was thought a rich man for those days and had but two heirs to his estate besides my

mother, yet as he outlived my father, I believe my father acquired no property by his marriage. He brought up his family in a decent but strictly economical manner.

I was sent at the age of three years to a school kept by a school-mistress in the neighborhood; and at the age of five, I went, with my elder brothers, to the town school on the Meeting-house hill. I was put into the lowest class in the school, but it was above my capacity. I remember I used to spell the words just as the boy above me did, which was, of course, wrong, or they would not have passed to me. But I could think of no other way. I recollect some trifling incidents as far back as 1797, when I was three years old; and I recollect writing 1799 at the bottom of the page in my writing book, and this is the oldest date of the year which, as such, I remember. I began the study of English grammar out of the compend of Caleb Bingham. I recollect being perplexed by the schoolmaster's erasing the *pluperfect* tense of the verb, from my little *Accidence*. If it was wrong, I wondered why it was put in the book; if it was right, I wondered why it was crossed out by the master.

In the summer of 1802, I left the school on the Meeting-house hill, to go to the district-school, then newly erected, opposite the north burying ground, near our home, and kept by Mr. Wilkes Allen, now the minister at Chelmsford. I was but about eight years old, but as the school mostly consisted of small boys, I was in the first class. Not long after the establishment of this school, in which my father had taken an active interest, he died, after an illness of fourteen days. I was too young at the time to feel the extent of my loss, which I have had reason to do very seriously in the course of my after life.

In the spring of 1803 my mother removed with the family to Boston, that she might be near her grandfather, near whom she took a house, at the North end of Boston. I was sent to the public reading and writing schools, in North School [Bennet] Street. The former was kept by Mr. Ezekiel Little, the latter by old Master Tileston. The system of instruction at that time pursued at our public schools was exceedingly imperfect. I received one of the Franklin Medals for reading, I think at the summer visitation of the schools in 1804. About this time, I ceased going to the writing school; and in the part of the day thus left vacant, I began the study

of Latin, reciting at a private hour to Mr. Little. He put me first into Cheever's *Accidence*, and afterwards into *Corderius*. On my great-grandfather's death, which happened [at] this season, my mother removed to the southerly part of the town. The expense of a private school was inconvenient, but the public Latin school, under Master Hunt, was in a state of disorganization. I was accordingly placed at a private school, at the lower end of Rowe's lane, kept by Mr. Ezekiel Webster, afterwards a gentleman of great eminence at the bar of New Hampshire. While I attended this school, Mr. E. Webster, for sickness or some other cause, was absent for about a month; and his place was supplied by his brother, Mr. Daniel Webster, who had then just completed his law studies in Boston.

In 1805 the public Latin school was put on a better footing, at first under the Rev. S. C. Thacher and afterwards under Mr. William Biglow. Under these gentlemen I passed about two years at this school. The system of instruction, compared with what it now is, was lamentably defective. I went through at this school about all the books usually studied, preparatory to entering college. At the annual visitation of 1806 I received one of the Franklin Medals; and at a semi-annual visitation next winter I delivered an English oration of my own composition, which, as far as I recollect, was much inferior to similar performances of boys of the same standing, at the present day.

I belonged to a youthful society for declamation, the members of which used to meet at each others' houses. I was among the poorest speakers, and made little or no improvement. Neither did I derive any advantage from the exercises in speaking, which were had once a week at school. I wanted courage to make the first essay at improvement; and as our master did not possess the art of speaking well himself, he could not impart it to others.

At a private school kept by Mr. Biglow from 11 to 1, I made some progress in Arithmetic, of which I was very fond. In company with a school-fellow, I used to devote Thursday and Saturday afternoons (which were half-holidays) to Arithmetic.

In February 1807 I urged my mother to send me to the Academy at Exeter, where my brother was an instructor.

The Academy then (as now) was under the charge of Dr. Abbot, a most respectable man and a very able teacher. As I should there be under my brother's eye my mother consented. I left home alone in the stage for Exeter in February 1807; and as this was my first excursion from home, it seemed to me a great event.

At this excellent school I revised all my former studies, and attended to some new ones. I improved my handwriting and made some progress in speaking. At the exhibition of 1807, when I left the Academy, I spoke a Latin oration of my own composition. I passed but two terms, of three months each, at Exeter, but derived great advantage from the time spent there.

Thus was completed my school education, which, with little exception, I received from the public free schools of my native town of Dorchester and of Boston.

I entered the freshman class at Cambridge in August 1807, being a few months over thirteen years of age, the youngest in my class. I was, however, protected by my boyhood from some of the temptations which assail young men at college. The system then pursued at Cambridge was vastly inferior, to that now existing; and did not furnish full employment to boys well fitted. Besides the studies enjoined, I attended to the study of French for one quarter, under M. Faucon. This study I resumed at intervals afterwards, and learned to read the language tolerably well, but not to speak a word. No instruction was then given in any other modern language, at Cambridge. At the present day, besides French, German, Italian, and Spanish are thoroughly taught.

In my sophomore year, besides attending to the required studies, I read a good deal of the standard English literature. I read Rollin's Ancient History, the two historical works of Roscoe, Robertson's Charles V., Boswell's Johnson, most of Goldsmith's miscellaneous works, and all the novels I could get hold of. At the close of the sophomore year, I received, with my classmate John C. Gray, an appointment to a Latin dialogue, at the autumnal exhibition. We translated a scene from Dr. Johnson's Irene.

In the junior year, as also in the senior, I lived with John C. Gray as a room-mate. I continued my miscellaneous reading as before. In the winter vacation, I kept a school for ten

weeks in the country [at East Bridgewater]. Nearly half my scholars of both sexes were older than myself; and though I met with no particular difficulty, it was hard work, and I was heartily glad when it was over. In the summer of this year, seven or eight of my class, of whom I was one, set up a little semi-monthly magazine, which reached the eighteenth number [the Harvard Lyceum]. I wrote a good deal in it; but it was, as might be expected, a boyish affair. At the close of my junior year I was appointed to the English oration at the autumnal exhibition. In the fall vacation of the same year I made a journey in company with one of my classmates to Philadelphia. We sailed in a packet from Newport to New York, and touched on a rock, at the entrance of Hurlgate, where we lay some hours. From New York to Elizabethtown we went in a steamboat, the first I had ever seen; indeed one of the first built. On our return, we took a packet from New York for Providence, but were obliged to put into New London in a gale. This was my first excursion into the world.

In October of this year, 1810, Dr. Kirkland became President of the college. He had ever been the friend of the family, and treated me at all times with a kindness and rendered me services which have laid me under the strongest obligations. In August 1811 I was graduated, and delivered the valedictory English Oration of my class.

At this period the reputation of the Rev. Mr. Buckminster was at its height. Our family in Boston attended his church. He took a great deal of kind notice of me, and I visited him by appointment, once a week. He encouraged me to the choice of his profession; which, under this influence, I was led to adopt. I boarded in the house of President Kirkland, at Cambridge, as a resident graduate; and besides pursuing my regular studies, I acquired a reading knowledge of German, without an instructor.

In August 1812, after I had been out of college a year, I was appointed Latin tutor. As the officers' apartments in the college were full, I continued to live in the President's house. My instructions were confined to the freshman class, and I met with no difficulties in the discharge of my duties.

In the autumn of 1813, being then less than nineteen and a half years old, I entered on my profession, and was pretty soon invited to the church in Brattle Street, where I suc-

ceeded my lamented friend Mr. Buckminster. My duties were arduous beyond my years, strength or experience. I increased their burden by undertaking a reply to Mr. English's work against the evidences of Christianity. My performance was hastily prepared, but Mr. English, at the time, attempted no answer to it. After his return from Egypt, he circulated what he called a Reply in Manuscript. He showed it to a friend of mine, who proposed to him to communicate it to me. Mr. English expressed an apprehension, that, if I got it into my hands, I should destroy it. My friend put him at ease on this point, and I read it. It did not appear to me to need any rejoinder. He called it the "Five Pebbles," thereby making himself the David and me the Goliath of the contest. This seemed to me not ingenuous. He was much my senior in years, and preceded me four years in college; he wrote his book at his leisure, and after a much longer course of professional study than mine. His work in reply was privately published, as I have understood, at the expense of one of the associates of Mr. Owen.

In the fall of 1814 I went with my friend Mr. Thacher on a little journey to the banks of the Kennebec, in the then district of Maine. I was delighted with the aspect of this part of the country. Later in the same year, my health suffering from confinement, I went to Washington. I carried letters of introduction to Mr. Jefferson, but I did not proceed as far as Monticello. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Madison, who treated me with great kindness.

Shortly after my return from Washington, I was invited by the Corporation and Overseers of the University to the place of [Eliot] Professor of Greek Literature. Finding my health suffering from the duties of my profession, and receiving, with the invitation to Cambridge, permission to pass two years in Europe, I accepted the offer, asked and received a dismissal from my church, and was immediately introduced into the new office, being then somewhat under twenty-one years of age.

I embarked for Europe on the 16th of April 1815, on the second ship that sailed from Boston after the conclusion of the treaty of peace. We arrived at Liverpool about the 12th of May, and learned, on our arrival, the escape of Napoleon from Elba. I proceeded to London and staid there some weeks. During this period, I made the acquaintance of sev-

eral distinguished persons, among others of Lord Byron. While I was in London the battle of Waterloo was fought.

From London I went to Holland by the way of Harwich and Helvoetsluys; and after a few days passed at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden and the other Dutch cities, I proceeded towards Germany. I was accompanied by Mr. G. Ticknor (who intended, with me, to pass some time at a German University) and by a youth of eleven or twelve years of age (the son of a friend), who was to be placed at school in Europe, under my guardianship.

We took the route of Utrecht, Arnheim, Munster, Paderborn, and Cassel to Göttingen: which was at that time the seat of the most famous University in Germany, where I determined to fix myself. After a few weeks devoted to the study of the German language, I began to attend several courses of lectures.

My leave of absence for two years, originally granted chiefly with a view to travelling for my health, was now extended to four. Of this I passed more than two years at Göttingen in assiduous application to study. I usually passed from fourteen to sixteen hours every day, in attendance in the lecture room or preparation for it.

In the course of my residence in Germany, I made an excursion to Weimar, Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin, and the other towns on the route; and saw most of the distinguished men, then living in this part of Germany, among them the poet Goethe. I also made an excursion to Holland, to visit my brother, then living at the Hague, as Secretary of Legation. I went by the way of Hanover, Minden, and Deventer, and returned by the way of the Rhine and Frankfort. On this excursion I was accompanied by a fellow student, Mr. George Glarakis, a Greek from the island of Scio. His father was one of the victims of Turkish barbarity in that island in 1821: and he himself, at a later period, became Secretary of the Provisional Greek government. Just before leaving Göttingen, I made a journey on foot through the Harz mountains.

In the fall of 1817 I went to Paris, where I passed the winter. I enjoyed a great advantage in the pursuit of my studies, in a free access to the King's library. As I was to visit Greece and Italy, before my return to America, I devoted some time to the Italian and Modern Greek languages. My master in

Italian was a descendant of an Albanian family, who took refuge in Naples, in the time of Scanderbeg; and my teacher in Modern Greek was a student of medicine from Constantinople. I enjoyed the friendship of Koray, whose writings have had great effect in bringing about the revolution in Greece. My acquaintance and intercourse were principally with men of letters. Among others I became acquainted with Visconti, W. von Humboldt, the Abbe de Pradt and Benj. Constant. I also saw Gen. Lafayette occasionally.

In the spring of 1818 I went over to England. After passing a few weeks in London, I staid some time at Cambridge and Oxford; visited Wales and the Lakes, and then made a short excursion to Edinburgh and the highlands of Scotland. I passed a few days at the house of Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, and visited Dugald Stewart; and while I was in Great Britain, I saw most of the distinguished men of letters, poets and statesmen. I had an Italian servant, while travelling in England, who is now established as an innkeeper, on the bank of the Lago Maggiore, on the way to Milan, and almost every year sends me a message by some American traveller.

In the fall of 1818 I returned to France by the way of Southampton, Havre, and Rouen; and immediately commenced a journey to Switzerland and Italy, in company with Mr. Theodore Lyman, jr. We took the road to Lyons; passed a few days at Geneva; visited Chamouni and the glaciers of Mont Blanc; made a very interesting circuit through Switzerland by the way of Lausanne, Bern, Lucerne, Schwyz, Altdorf and the Valais, and crossed the Simplon to Milan, passing through Lombardy to Venice, and thence backward over the Apennines to Florence. We staid two or three weeks at this place and thence proceeded to Rome. I passed the winter months at Rome, occupied in the study of Roman antiquities. Almost every day, I went to the library of the Vatican. In the course of the winter, I made the acquaintance of the members of the Bonaparte family resident at Rome, and visited the mother of Napoleon, the princess Borghese his sister, Louis the ex-king of Holland, and Lucien; the latter frequently.

In February 1819 we went to Naples and while there made an excursion to Pæstum. After passing three weeks at Naples, and visiting the neighborhood on both sides — Baiæ, Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, — we started for Greece, and took the

route for Bari, a seaport on the Adriatic a little south of the gulf of Manfredonia, expecting to find a vessel there for Corfu. In this we were disappointed ; and being advised to go down to Otranto we traversed the North-Eastern part of the kingdom of Naples, through Lecce and Taranto to Otranto. There were at this time no carriage roads, nor public conveyances in this part of Naples, and it was much infested with brigands. We travelled on horseback from Bari to Otranto. At Lecce we found the English general Church sent into the province, with an army, to exterminate the robbers, in which he was very successful. He has been since a generalissimo in the Grecian army.

We took passage in a small vessel from Otranto to Corfu, one of the seven Ionian islands, where we were hospitably received by Sir Thomas Maitland, the British Lord High Commissioner. From Corfu we passed over in a row boat to the coast of Albania ; and proceeded to Yanina, its capital, where we were received with great kindness by Ali Pacha, to whom I had a letter from Lord Byron and another from Dr. Holland, who both appeared to stand high in Ali's regard. From Yanina we crossed Mount Pindus, and visited Veli Pacha, (the second son of Ali) Pacha of Thessaly, whom we found at his residence at Turnavo. We were introduced to him by letter from his older brother, Muctar Pacha, governor of the city of Yanina. Having gone as far as the vale of Tempe to the North, we turned on our steps ; crossed Thessaly to Thermopylæ, (passing by Pharsalia) and took the road over Mount Parnassus to Delphi, Thebes, and Athens. From Athens, we made an excursion over the Isthmus of Corinth to Sparta, and returned by the way of Parnassus to the north of Greece, where we embarked in the Gulf of Volo, for the Dardanelles. After visiting Troy, we proceeded to Constantinople. We passed through this interesting country about ten months before open war was declared by the Porte against Ali Pacha ; — which war brought on the Greek revolution.

We staid about three weeks at Constantinople, in the month of June 1819. Under the guidance of Sir R. Liston, the English ambassador, we had an opportunity of seeing the imperial mosques (among them St. Sophia's) and the other objects of interest in the city and its neighborhood. We saw the present Sultan, then thirty-eight years old, on the way to the

mosque on Friday, the only occasion on which he can be seen by foreigners, not officially presented to him.

We took our departure from Constantinople by land, towards the end of June; traversed Thrace; passed through Adrianople; crossed the Balkan mountains, a few miles westward of the road taken by the Russian army, in the late invasion; passed the Danube at Nicopol, and thus through Wallachia to Bucharest. After a few days spent at Bucharest, we took the road to the Turkish frontier; and entered the Austrian dominions, at the pass of Rothenturn. Here we had to pass a week's quarantine, in a secluded vale of the Aluta, at the foot of a branch of the Carpathian mountains. After we were liberated, we proceeded to Hermanstadt, the capital of Transylvania, and thence through the Bannat of Temeswar, across Hungary, to Vienna. We passed a short time at this beautiful metropolis of the Austrian empire; and thence proceeded through Austria, the Tyrol, and Bavaria to Paris. From Paris, we passed over to London, and in the beginning of September 1819 took passage for America. I arrived at New York on the 7th of October 1819, after an absence of nearly four years and seven months.

Immediately on my return, I was urged from many quarters to preach. I did so first at my former church. Finding these calls to multiply greatly, and deeming it not strictly proper, while engaged in other pursuits, to continue those of my former profession, I determined at length to retire from it altogether. I preached for the last time in the summer of 1822.

Shortly after my arrival in Boston, in the autumn of 1819, I was requested by the proprietors of the *North American Review*, a company of gentlemen five in number, to assume the editorship of that journal. The work had for some time been conducted with great ability, but was nevertheless in a languid state. The subscription list was under six hundred, and it was not increasing. It was published six times a year. I changed it to a quarterly journal, and commenced a new series. I received very efficient aid from the former contributors and from many new ones. The circulation rapidly increased; and the subscription list swelled so fast, that it became necessary to print the second and third editions of several of the numbers. I edited this journal till the end of 1823, when it passed into

the hands of Mr. Sparks. I have, however, continued ever since to contribute to its pages.

Shortly after my return to America, I took up my abode at Cambridge and entered on the discharge of my duties, as professor of Greek literature. In the course of 1820 and the succeeding years, I delivered several courses of lectures and prepared a Greek grammar and Greek classbook. I delivered two courses of lectures on Antiquities in Boston in the winters of 1822 and 1823.

In the summer of 1821 I made a journey to Niagara, Montreal, and Quebec. In the course of 1822 I received from Koray at Paris the address of the Messenian Senate of Calamata to the people of the United States, invoking their sympathy in the Revolution. It excited little or no sensation at the time. In October 1823 I wrote an article on the Greek Revolution in the *N. A. Review*. A very considerable interest in the subject appeared not long after; and the following winter Mr. Webster made his admirable appeal on behalf of the Greeks to Congress.

[A question having arisen at this time as to the claim of the resident instructors of Harvard College to be represented on the Corporation, it was argued before the General Court, to which Mr. Everett presented the side of himself and his colleagues, gaining considerable credit, although unsuccessful in his plea.]

I was appointed the following summer (1824) to deliver an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at their anniversary. The attendance of General Lafayette gave great eclat to the occasion. About the same time, the representative of Middlesex district in Congress declined a re-election, and I was nominated to succeed him, by a volunteer convention, principally of the young men, and in opposition to the regularly nominated candidate. This call was wholly unexpected to me. I addressed a letter to the President of the University enquiring of him, whether my holding a seat in Congress would be deemed inconsistent with my relation to the University. He thought it would not; Mr. Adams had been a Senator of the United States while holding the office of a professor.

I was elected by a pretty large majority on the 1st Monday of November 1824. A few months afterwards the Corporation deemed my professorship vacated, in consequence of my accepting a seat in Congress, such being the provisions of an old

law of the College, with the existence of which I had no acquaintance, as it was not contained in the edition then current. A separation from the College was not contemplated by me, when I accepted a nomination to Congress, but it took place amicably; I paid to the College treasurer the sum of five thousand dollars, the balance of funds advanced me in Europe, partly as a gift and partly as a loan, and afterward all converted into a gift; and very shortly afterwards, I was elected a member of the board of Overseers.

In December 1824 I delivered an oration at Plymouth commemorating the landing of the Pilgrims. On the 19th of April 1825 I delivered an address at Concord, on the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of the Revolution. In the month of June 1825 I attended as a member of the board of visitors the examination of the United States Military Academy at West Point. I was requested by the board to act as their Secretary, and to deliver an address to the Cadets at the close of the examination.

In December 1825 I went to Washington as a member of the nineteenth Congress. I served upon the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and that of the Library and Public Buildings. I drew the report of the Committee, on the subject of the Panama mission; Mr. Forsyth, the chairman of the Committee, being opposed to the measure. I also made reports to the house, on the subject of our claims for spoiliations on foreign powers. On this subject I wrote in this and the preceding years several articles in the *N. A. Review*, which have been since collected into a larger pamphlet.

In the summer of 1826 I delivered an oration at Cambridge on the 4th of July, and very soon afterwards an address at Charlestown on the death of Adams and Jefferson. In June 1826 I took up my residence at Winter Hill in Charlestown. In the fall I was re-elected to Congress.

At the second session of the nineteenth Congress (1826-1827) I served on the same Committees as before, and was chairman of the select Committee on the affairs of the Indians in Georgia. In the spring of this year, I wrote a series of letters addressed to Mr. Canning, on the subject of the Colonial trade, which were extensively republished. In the fall of the year I delivered the address at the opening of the Mechanics' Institute, in Boston.

At the first session of the twentieth Congress (1827-1828) the friends of General Jackson were in the majority. Mr. Stevenson was chosen by them speaker. I was placed by him at the head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs as a political friend of the Secretary of State. I served as formerly on the Committees of the Library and Public Buildings. I drew all the reports made from these three Committees. At this session of Congress, the famous Retrenchment debate arose. Mr. Sergeant and myself were the minority of the Retrenchment Committee. Mr. S. was confined to his room several weeks, and I acted alone on that Committee. The report of the minority was the joint production of Mr. Sergeant and myself. That portion which related to the departments of State, War, and the Indians was prepared by me. In the summer of this year, I delivered an oration at Charlestown on the 4th of July, and an address on the erection of a monument to Harvard. This work was undertaken at my suggestion. I was re-elected to Congress in the fall of the year.

At the second session of the twentieth Congress (1828-1829), I served on the same committees as before; and on a committee in favor of the heirs of Fulton, of which Gen. Van Rensselaer was chairman. At his request, I drew the report. On the 4th of March this year, Gen. Jackson was inaugurated as President. During the four years of Mr. Adams's administration, I was on a very confidential footing with him, and possessed the friendship of all his Cabinet; but I never asked a favor for myself, for any relative, or any family friend.

At the close of the session, after taking my family home, I made a very agreeable journey to the West and South. I took the route of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. Returning, I came up the Mississippi river, as far as the Cumberland, which I ascended to Eddyville. Thence by land to Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, and Dayton, and thence due East to Baltimore. I was treated with great kindness, wherever I went, and formed a highly favorable opinion both of the present state and the prospects of that part of the country.

In the fall of this year (1829) I delivered three lectures on Architecture, before the Mechanics' Association, and the opening address before the Middlesex County Lyceum, of which institution I was elected President.

At the first session of the twenty-first Congress (1829-1830) I served on my former Committees; but was removed from the head of the Foreign Affairs, on the ground that the chairman of that Committee ought to be a political friend of the Secretary of State. I served this winter on the select Committee in favor of the Colonization Society, having been placed upon it at the request of its chairman, Gen. Mercer. Early this session, I delivered an address before the Columbian Institute, in the hall of the House of Representatives.

On the 28th of June I delivered an address, before the Charlestown Lyceum, on the landing of Gov. Winthrop, and on the 5th of July an oration at Lowell. A few weeks ago I drafted an address on behalf of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. Of this association I was one of the original members. I served two or three years as Secretary and devoted much time and labor to its objects.

While in Europe on the visit to Weimar, my fellow traveller and myself received the compliment of a diploma of membership of the Geological Society of that place. I received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, on leaving Göttingen. I was elected, while abroad, a member of the American Antiquarian Society; and shortly after my return, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Historical Society.¹ In 1824 I was elected a member of the Columbian Institute. A few years ago the Geographical Society at Paris chose me a corresponding member. Last year I was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association. This year I have been elected a member of the French Society of Universal Statistics, and of the Historical Society of Michigan.

Besides the addresses enumerated above, there are in print several speeches made by me on different occasions, among others on the Amendment of the Constitution; on the Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers; on Retrenchment; on the Indian Question; on Manufactures.

I married in 1822, and have four children, all of whom are blessed with health.

Such are the principal incidents of my life, verifying the remark with which I started, that they are important to no

¹ Mr. Everett was elected a member of the Historical Society at the Annual Meeting, April 27, 1820.

one but myself. I have had a mixture of prosperity and adversity, of enjoyment and trial. My personal affairs have been prosperous, but I have suffered from the embarrassments of others. I have had many friends and some enemies. To no one of my enemies did I ever knowingly do an injury, with or without provocation. I have received commendation and abuse, both beyond my desert:—to the latter I have never replied. I have all my life been a hard-working man; and to this, and a temper naturally cheerful, and a good conscience, I am indebted for the share of prosperity and happiness, under Providence, which I have enjoyed.

CHARLESTOWN, 28th Sept., 1830.

[To connect this fragment of autobiography with a later one, a page is here inserted from a notice of Mr. Everett, prepared by his friend, Joseph E Sprague, and inserted in the "New England Magazine," vol. v. pp. 185–197.]

At the next session of Congress, on presenting some petitions, he gave a complete review of the points in which the rights of the Indians had been invaded by Georgia.

In the spring of 1831, he delivered a lecture before the Salem Lyceum on the subject of Reform, then agitated in England. This was afterwards enlarged, and published, in the form of a review, in the *North American Review*. It attracted great attention here, and passed rapidly through three editions in London; it was cited (as a text) by both parties in Parliament; and few, if any, articles from a foreign source, ever attracted so much attention. The next year, he further treated on this subject in the same Review. The past and passing events in England have stamped his views on this subject as prophetic, sound in principle, and profoundly imbued with a knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Everett had for several years been President of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The mysterious name, oaths, and injunctions of secrecy, hieroglyphical characters, grips, medals, and ribbons, appeared to him so exceedingly useless, that, at his instance, a special meeting was called, at which the secret character of the society was changed, and the door of mystery unclosed.

In October, 1831, he delivered the annual address before the American Institute at New York. In this address he proved

that the great inducement to the adoption of our Constitution was the prospect it held out of protection to manufactures.

At the first session of the twenty-first Congress, he prepared the minority report on the apportionment bill, in which he sustained Mr. Webster's amendment. This he also advocated in a speech delivered on the passage of that bill. At the same session, he made a most elaborate speech on the tariff, in which he demonstrated, from a laborious examination of the results of the census, that the Southern States were not injured by the tariff, and in which he showed the absurdity of the doctrine that the producer and not the consumer pays the duty.

He also prepared the address of the National Republican Convention, which met at Worcester in October last. And in his speech before his townsmen in Charlestown, at the subsequent election in November, he stated, that, if, in the impending crisis of the country, President Jackson should plant himself on the bulwarks of the Constitution, he would receive a warmer support from his opponents than from a large class of his friends. This prediction, which has been so signally verified, was expressed by him in still stronger terms, many months previous, in his letters to his friends.]

WATERTOWN, 14 Sept., 1838.

MY DEAR FRIEND, — Our friend Sprague in his biographical sketch brings down his narrative to the summer of 1833.

That season I delivered an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Yale College, and received from the government of the institution, at the same commencement, the compliment of an LL.D. I delivered a temperance address the same summer at Salem, and the annual discourse before the Agricultural Society at Brighton. This was the season of Gen. Jackson's tour. It devolved upon me, by request of the citizens of Charlestown without distinction of party, to make the address to him on Bunker Hill. His reply was the longest and best of the answers made by him on his journey.

The succeeding session of Congress is commonly known as the panic session. I composed with Gov. Ellsworth of Connecticut the minority of the Committee, which was despatched to Philadelphia to examine the Bank of the United States: and the minority report of the Committee was written by me.

In September 1834 I delivered the eulogy on Lafayette, at the request of the young men of Boston. The following session

was the last of my membership. It was a session made intensely interesting by the critical condition of our relations with France. I made two speeches on that subject, and wrote the minority report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, in which I presented a condensed historical view of the whole controversy. A resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the house consisting of a sentence detached from the close of that report. I also reported an argument on the old French claims for spoiliations prior to 1800, which was printed by order of the House. It contained a sketch of the history of that controversy.

I had in the summer of 1834 announced my wish not to be considered a candidate for re-election to Congress, and to resign my seat for the remainder of the term. I was induced, by the urgent representations of my friends, to withdraw this resignation. The Antimasonic controversy was then at its height, and I was strongly urged to accept the nomination of the Antimasonic party as Governor. This I steadily declined; and some resolutions having passed the Antimasonic convention of Middlesex County in which a wish was plainly intimated that I would become the Antimasonic candidate as Governor, I wrote a long letter to the Committee of the Convention expressly declining, and strongly urging the support of Gov. Davis. I uniformly stated that I should not become a candidate, unless assured of the support of my political friends in general as well as of the Antimasons.

On Gov. Davis's election to the Senate of the U. S. in the winter of 1835, I was nominated as his successor by an Antimasonic Convention and two days after by a Whig Convention. It was perfectly well understood by the former, that I stood on principles on which I could receive the support of the latter. In the course of the summer of 1835, I delivered an oration at Lexington on the sixtieth anniversary of the battle. In this oration, and in that at Worcester on the 4th of July 1833, I brought into greater prominence than had before been given them the events of the war of 1756 as a preparation for the revolution. On the 4th of July 1835 I delivered an oration before the citizens of Beverly without distinction of party, on the early life of Washington. In this discourse, I embodied most of the new matter contained on this subject in Mr. Sparks's edition of the writings of Washington. I deliv-

ered the address before the literary societies of Amherst College at Commencement this summer; and an oration at Bloody Brook, on the anniversary of the fall of "the Flower of Essex," in 1676. I hastened home from the latter place, to attend a meeting at Faneuil Hall, (by request of the committee of arrangements), on the subject of the Western Rail-Road, when I made the closing speech. It is contained in my volume, as well as the others delivered this year.

In Nov. 1835 I was chosen Governor by a majority of about 10,000. The Antimasonic party generally supported me. Its leaders, however, had already determined, if possible, to carry over the party to the support of the national administration, whose candidate for Lieutenant Governor they supported. This state of things created jealousies and embarrassments. I lost the support of some Masonic Whigs and of some Jackson Antimasons.

My object was the same which Mr. Adams announced as his own, in the address to the People, in which he withdrew himself from being one of the three highest candidates before the Legislature: viz. to reunite the Antimasons and Whigs on honorable terms. It was the object of the leaders of the Antimasons to transfer their party to Mr. Van Buren. On this point, early in my administration, we broke, and the aforesaid leaders became my bitterest foes. They became at the same time, (as fast as any regard to appearances would permit), unscrupulous supporters of the administration of the General Government and of Mr. Van Buren.

Of the subjects recommended by me to the attention of the Legislature several received their favorable consideration. They appointed a Board of Commissioners to inquire into the practicability and expediency of reducing the Common Law to a uniform and systematic code. The House of Representatives passed an act abolishing capital punishment in certain cases, which however was lost in the Senate. The Legislature authorized a subscription of one million dollars to the stock of the Western Rail-Road, a measure which I had greatly at heart. They offered a bounty on improved principles on the culture of silk. They made an appropriation for preserving the papers in the public archives, and passed joint resolutions on several subjects in pursuance of the recommendations of the Message.

I made it a principal object of my attention, to serve the militia, and for this purpose attended several of the brigade reviews in the neighborhood and on Connecticut River. I also was present at several military festivals, beginning with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, in June. On these various occasions, I made addresses on the importance of the militia, particularly for the support of the law in time of peace. I attended the Centennial Celebration at Springfield in May and that at Dedham in September. My ancestor Richard Everett was a grantee of both towns. I made a visit to New Bedford and Nantucket: at the former place there was a meeting on the subject of the Bunker Hill Monument, at which I made a speech. I was present at the exhibition of the Essex County Agricultural Society at Danvers and by desire of the Committee made a short address. The most interesting public occasion this year was the Centennial Celebration at Cambridge, at which, on a very short notice, I presided. I made several speeches this season, in addition to those here mentioned at military and other festivals.

The Antimasonic party in Massachusetts, though ostensibly kept up by the Van Buren leaders in that party, was in reality dissolved. The votes were divided between the two political parties, and I was in consequence re-elected by a majority diminished by three or four thousand votes.

At the ensuing session a definite Commission was appointed to reduce the criminal law to a code; a Board of Education established; a revised Geological Survey ordered, and other measures proposed by me instituted or carried on; among them may be mentioned the erection of a chapel at the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester. It was my wish that a considerable portion of the surplus revenue [received from the National Treasury] should be devoted to Education, but on this subject other views prevailed. At the close of this session I negatived a resolution by which the two houses raised their own compensation. It passed by acclamation without my signature; but I was fully sustained by the people. [This was the solitary exercise of the veto power by Mr. Everett while Governor.]

The National Lancers, a fine troop of horse, was raised this summer. The first suggestion of this company was made by me, and on their appearance at Commencement this year, agreeably to an intimation made when I first advised the raising of the company, I presented them a standard.

In the course of the summer I attended the usual round of military and festive occasions. I attended the Commencement at Williams College, and delivered an address by invitation of the literary Societies there. I also delivered an address at the Mechanics fair.

These two addresses were repeated by me in several places as introductory lectures to Lyceums. I also wrote and delivered an introductory lecture before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge on the History and Composition of the English Language, and before the Historical Society on the Discovery of America by the Northmen.

In the course of the autumn we had visits from the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes of Indians. We gave the first deputation under Keokuk (of which the famous Black-Hawk was a member) a public reception.

I was re-elected by a majority of 17 or 18,000 — the largest majority ever given in Massachusetts at a contested election. The principal business of the session was the discussion of the Bank question. The measure of appointing Bank Commissioners proposed by me was adopted. One of the first measures adopted by the Legislature was to reduce the rate of compensation of the members of the two Houses to its former amount.

Nothing of importance to be noted has occurred to me this summer, during which I have been rustivating at Watertown. I attended the School Convention of Dukes County at Martha's Vineyard and the Abbot festival at Exeter. I delivered the address at the eighteenth anniversary of the Mercantile Library Association last evening, and am to attend the School Convention at Taunton on the 10th of October.

In my official capacity, I have endeavored to promote reform in the law: — to encourage internal improvement and the development of the physical energies of the State: — to elevate the standard and advance the cause of Education: — to revive the militia: and arrest the progress of disorder in the archives and place them in a condition to be easily consulted: and to contribute to the unfolding of the natural wealth of the Commonwealth and its agricultural resources. Laws and resolves relative to all these interests have passed, more or less under the influence I have been able in various ways to exert; though I have at all times been willing to keep my own agency

out of view; and, of course, have no claim but that of joint action with liberal and patriotic members of the Legislature.

It has, at the same time, been my study to assume as little as possible the outward circumstance and display of office, and to pass undistinguished as a citizen, wherever it was possible with propriety to do so.

I have endeavored, both in my present and former official station, not to let political life entirely draw me away from literary pursuits. Of my literary efforts since I came into Congress I am well aware too little cannot well be said, but I have given to them all the time I could possibly spare. I will in a day or two send you a memorandum of my articles in the *North American Review* written in this period.

The above with all my other communications on this subject is commended to your friendly and confidential eye by

Yours ever affectionately,

E. E.

Mr. Everett terminates his fragment of autobiography in the year 1833. In the following year the international complications of the North-Eastern Boundary led to his addressing a strong appeal to President Van Buren as to the defenceless condition of Boston Harbor, in case of war, followed by a vigorous vote of the Legislature passed at his instance. In the month of September he delivered one of his most successful occasional speeches, at the Cape Cod festival at Barnstable.

In November the forces opposed to his re-election as Governor rallied on the ground of opposition to a licence law passed by the Legislature of 1838, and signed by him as Governor, though with considerable reluctance, restricting the sale of liquor. There was then required for popular election an absolute majority of all the votes. This Hon. Marcus Morton received by one vote in 100,000. In the winter, Mr. Everett delivered a memorial address on John Lowell, jr., the founder of the Lowell Institute, as introductory to the Lowell Lectures.

In June 1840 he sailed in the ship "Iowa" from New York with his family for a protracted residence in Europe, landing at Havre. After some short stay in Paris they departed through Fontainebleau, Chalons, and Lyons to Avignon, where they were detained by the sickness of one member, but forced to leave the city in about a fortnight in a boat, the floods of

the Durance having filled the streets and the courtyard of their hotel. Passing down the Rhone to Marseilles, they went by steamer to Leghorn, and through Pisa to Florence, where they passed the ensuing winter and summer, the latter at the Villa Careggi, the actual house where Lorenzo de' Medici died in 1492. Mr. Everett found his stay in Florence eminently congenial. He made several agreeable acquaintances, and received special kindness from the Grand Duke Leopold, under whose auspices an assembly of Italian Scienziati was gathered this year. A most admirable bust of him was executed by Hiram Powers, whom Mr. Everett always held to be the first of American sculptors.

Mr. Webster having come to the office of Secretary of State in 1841, Mr. Everett received a commission as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to London. It was feared this nomination might fail of confirmation in the Senate, certain Southern Senators having expressed their opposition to Mr. Everett as an "abolitionist," owing to some opinions he had expressed as Governor, particularly one relating to the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It was however confirmed by a handsome vote, Messrs. Henry Clay and Rufus Choate being especially conspicuous in its support.

On receiving news of his appointment, Mr. Everett made hasty visits to Naples and Rome, and returning rapidly through France, arrived in London in December 1841. Sir Robert Peel's government had just come into power, which the conservatives retained throughout Mr. Everett's mission. His relations with all its members were extremely friendly, especially with the Earl of Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, in whose wisdom and good will Mr. Everett had the utmost confidence. The serious questions then agitated between the two countries on the right of search, the North-Eastern and North-Western Boundaries, the seizure of the "Creole," and many others, demanded the utmost tact on the part of our minister, and Mr. Everett had the satisfaction of maintaining the most friendly relations with the English government. That government having determined to settle the North-Eastern Boundary and some other questions by their special envoy Lord Ashburton, Mr. Everett was not without hopes that the North-Western would be entrusted to himself; but the peculiar

position of Mr. Webster in Mr. Tyler's cabinet made this perhaps impossible. When it was decided to send a commission to China, Mr. Everett was offered the position, it being generally supposed that Mr. Webster was desirous of going as Minister to England; but the Chinese appointment was declined. A reply made by him to a representation of Englishmen who had suffered from the repudiation of Pennsylvania and other States was received with great satisfaction, as also were certain addresses delivered in the early part of his mission; but invidious comments at home, and the very unsettled state of our politics, led to his ceasing to speak on public occasions or even to attend them. He received the degrees of LL.D. from Dublin and Cambridge Universities, and of D.C.L. from Oxford University. On the latter occasion an absurd protest was made by Dr. Sewell and other Tractarian clergymen, on the ground that Mr. Everett had been a Unitarian minister. This was making vastly more account of his denominational connections than he ever made himself. His private associations with various distinguished men and women in England were a source of great satisfaction; among these may be especially named the Dukes of Wellington and Northumberland, Lord Brougham, Rt. Hon. J. E. Denison, and Rev. William Whewell.

President Polk being elected in 1844, Mr. Everett was recalled in the summer of 1845, and returned to Boston in September. He was almost immediately offered the Presidency of Harvard College, vacant by the resignation of Hon. Josiah Quincy. He accepted the post with great misgiving, and against the advice of some of his oldest and closest friends. The result proved that they were right. The place was one of almost unmitigated drudgery and anxiety, opposition to his most cherished views rising up in quarters where he had been led to expect cordial co-operation, and the details of office work leaving no time for the literary and social influence he had been expected to exert. Several important events in the history of the College occurred during his short term of service; the establishment of the Lawrence Scientific School; the reception of the great Fraunhofer Equatorial; the introduction to college work of the matured enthusiasm of Agassiz and the youthful genius of Child; and unquestionably the whole tone of discipline and scholarship was raised. But three

years of confinement and disappointment told very seriously on Mr. Everett's body and spirits, and he was forced to resign his position in February 1849.

He remained in comparatively private life till late in 1852, appearing in public on a few occasions, notably the seventy-fifth year celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, when he addressed an immense audience in one of the ship houses at the Charlestown Navy Yard. In October 1852 the lamented death of Mr. Daniel Webster called him to Washington as Secretary of State in Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet. In this office he greatly signalized himself by a letter addressed to Lord John Russell on the subject of the acquisition of Cuba. A somewhat flippant and supercilious answer from the Englishman drew out a still more trenchant reply from Mr. Everett, after his cabinet service was ended. In February 1853 he was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States, to succeed the Hon. John Davis. During his first year of service the act to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas and repeal the Missouri Compromise was introduced into the Senate. Mr. Everett argued strongly against it both in the Committee on Territories and on the floor of the Senate; but through a misinformation as to the time of taking the vote, he was absent, and his vote was refused a record the next day, though the result would have been unchanged.

His health had again suffered very seriously by this return to political life, and his family earnestly needing his presence in Boston, he resigned his seat after about one year's service. For several months he rarely addressed his fellow citizens; but on the Fourth of July 1855 he spoke in his native town of Dorchester with a vigor and spirit beyond what he had achieved for many years.

Finding his earlier energies thus completely restored, he resumed the practice of public speaking, and delivered in the next five years many notable addresses, of which his favorite was that on Astronomy at the Dedication of the Dudley Observatory at Albany in 1857. In February 1856 he delivered an address on the Character of Washington, at the request of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. He made arrangements for its repetition in various cities, when, Miss Cunningham's plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon being started, Mr. Everett determined to devote any further pro-

ceeds of his Washington address to that object, and he delivered it more than one hundred and twenty times, in all sections of the Union, adding more than \$60,000 to the fund. He also received a check for \$10,000 from Robert Bonner, the proprietor of the "New York Ledger," for a weekly article throughout the year, the money to be given to the Mount Vernon Fund.

In all these later years Mr. Everett had been deeply anxious as to the state of the country. He had voted the Whig ticket as long as the Whig party existed. In 1856 he refused to follow many of his old Whig friends into either the new Republican or the old Democratic parties, and voted for Mr. Fillmore. In 1860 he accepted with extreme reluctance a place on the Constitutional Union ticket as nominee for Vice-President, with Hon. John Bell for President. This ticket carried the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and would probably have carried other Southern States but for the stories of Mr. Everett's "abolitionism," promulgated at the very time when he was attacked at the North for lukewarmness on the subject of slavery.

When the storm of secession broke out, Mr. Everett exercised his utmost efforts to restore and preserve the Union. He was a member of the Peace Committee which met at Washington in the winter of 1860-1861. But when Fort Sumter was fired on he immediately threw himself heart and soul into the cause of the war for the Union. His exertions during the next four years in rallying the people of the North to the national cause were unremitting and very various. An address delivered by him in the Academy of Music at New York on the Fourth of July 1861, is prefixed as an introduction to Frank Moore's Rebellion Record. An address on the Causes and Conduct of the War was delivered by him in all the principal cities of the North to large audiences. He also gave the main address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, when Mr. Lincoln made his memorable speech. But perhaps his most remarkable service was the raising by his own personal appeals of a fund of \$100,000 in Boston and the neighborhood for the sufferers in East Tennessee.

Some time before the war he had bought a beautiful estate in Winchester, Mass., on the northwest border of Mystic Pond, where he built a house for his eldest son, with an idea of erecting another for himself. But very soon after his pur-

chase the city of Charlestown applied to the Legislature for permission to convert the upper Mystic Lake into a reservoir, and overflow a large part of Mr. Everett's estate. He resisted the measure before the committee of the Legislature, as an improper and useless scheme, which subsequent events have proved to be a perfectly correct view. He also conducted his own case for damages before a board of referees, a work adding greatly to the care and distress of his later years.

During the war Mr. Everett had kept entirely out of party politics, supporting the government of Mr. Lincoln on grounds of non-partisan patriotism. He was offered and declined in 1862 a Republican nomination to Congress. In 1864 he consented to be nominated as Elector at Large on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, and presided at the meeting of the Electoral College in the beginning of 1865. Very soon after, the news of the distress of the captured city of Savannah called him out to a meeting in Faneuil Hall, to inaugurate measures for its relief. On that same day, though under a severe chill, he had made the final argument before the arbiters of his estate.

On his return home he retired to bed with a very heavy cold on Monday, 9 January. In the course of the week he appeared to be recovering, and on the night of Saturday the 14th was sleeping peacefully. In the early morning he appears to have risen from his bed, was struck with apoplexy, and died at 4.30 A.M. Sunday, 15 January 1865. His death was received with universal and acute expressions of regret throughout the Union. He is buried at Mount Auburn.

Mr. Everett was married, 8 May, 1822, to Charlotte Gray, daughter of Hon. Peter Chardon Brooks. She was born 4 November, 1800, and died 2 July, 1859. They had seven children, of whom four outlived youth, and three were living at Mr. Everett's decease: Charlotte Brooks, born 13 August, 1825, died in Washington, D. C., 12 October, 1879, the widow of Commodore Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau; Edward Brooks Everett, M.D., 6 May, 1830–9 November, 1861 (H. C. 1850); Henry Sidney Everett, 31 December, 1834–4 October, 1898 (H. C. 1855), in the diplomatic service of the United States; and William, 10 October, 1839 (H. C. 1859). Of these the three elder ones were married and have left children.